The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1873. NUMBER 197.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER

FIRE

1720

Local Committee.

J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

TO RENT.

OFFICES

IN THE

Tribune Building

Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.

One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.

Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,
Room 1, Nevada Block.

FINANCIAL.

The Commercial Loan Co.

SAVINGS BANK

No. 59 North Clark-st., corner Michigan-st., and No. 126 Archer-av., Junc. Twenty-second-st.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. daily (except Sundays and holidays), and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

This Savings Bank pays its depositors six per cent interest on any amount up to ten thousand dollars for every full month their money remains on deposit.

Money deposited before the 10th day of any month will draw interest from the first day of the same month, provided the money so deposited remains at least three months.

Money may be drawn out any time during business hours, without previous notice.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - $100,000
Liability of Stockholders above Capital, - - - - - - - $100,000

Incorporated by the State of Illinois. Charter Perpetual.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
MILFORD D. BUCHANAN, Vice President.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
WM. H. ROOD, Secretary.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Bank of Discount & Deposit.

Commercial Banking in all its branches transacted. Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest according to contract.
Deal in Foreign Exchange.
Furnish Letters of Credit.

WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts. | SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

GOOD FLAG POLES,

Ready-made or made to order. Orders left at Gilbert & Hubbard's, Ship Chandlers, 226 and 230 Water-st., or at 390 North Carpenter-st., will receive prompt attention.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Free Sons of Israel.

Garden City Lodge, No. 59, of the above order, will be instituted this (Tuesday) evening, March 4, at 7 o'clock sharp, in their Temple, 74 State-st. Brethren of the Order, especially the Brothers of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, Rising Star, 50, and Germania Lodge, 58, are fraternally invited to be present. Per order.
GEORGE BRAHAM, Deputy.
DAVID LEWITT, ISRAEL VAN BAALEN, CHARLES S. MYERS, } Grand Officers.

Knights of Pythias.

All members of Board of Trade Lodge No. 4, K. of P., are requested to attend the Regular Convention, at their Castle Hall, 114 East Monroe-st., Tuesday, March 4, 1873. Special business of importance will be transacted. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of C. C.
Attest: J. W. ACKERMAN, K. of R. and S.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, 124 and 126 Twenty-second-st. Business of importance to all the members. By order of the E. C.
B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on the Third Degree. The fraternity cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the W. M. C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M., this (Tuesday) evening, March 4, 1873, at Masonic Temple, cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts. Business of importance and work on the F. C. Degree. All members are requested to be present. By order of the W. M. A. B. STILES, Sec.

MUSICAL.

500! PIANOS & ORGANS.

We would call the attention of any one desiring to purchase an ORGAN, to the fact that the

SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO,

Are about changing the style of their Cases, and that the present style of Cases will be

Sold at Cost for the Next Thirty Days!

Also a large assortment of

PIANOS at Reduced Prices.

Address or call at W. W. KIMBALL'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dealers and Retail Purchasers

Will find our present stock of medium and low priced Pianos very large and desirable to select from. Among them are a number of fine instruments sent us by mistake, which we are enabled to offer at decided bargains. We are now receiving a fresh supply of

STEINWAY

PIANOS, including all styles of the famous "UPRIGHTS," and three of those magnificent No. 1 "GRANDS," with the new duplex scale. Parties intending to purchase during the next three months would do well to make their selections now, as the demand during the spring is invariably largely in excess of the supply.

SMITH & NIXON,
State & Monroe-sts., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

Fire Insurance Comp'y,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital, - - $10,000,000

ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY, JAN. 1, 1873:

Deposited with Ins. Departments of various States, Gov't 6's, 1881	$373,800
In hands of Trustees, do	229,250
Cash in Bank and Other Assets	56,027
Total	$659,077

NO UNPAID LOSSES IN BOSTON.

TRUSTEES IN NEW YORK.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres. Mechanics' Bank. WILLIAM H. MACY, Pres. Seamen's B'k for Savings.
JAMES M. MORRISON, Pres. Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MARTIN BATES,
ARCHIBALD BAXTER, H. B. CLAFLIN,
WILLIAM H. GUION, J. BOORM'N JOHNSTON,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, HENRY F. SPAULDING,
JOSEPH STUART, F. H. N. WHITING.
GEO. ADLARD.
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

JAS. L. ROSS, Agent,
S. W. corner Madison and State-sts.

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$3 FOR QUALITY IN PHOTOGRAPHS, CALL UPON BRAND, Whose work is kept up to the VERY HIGHEST STANDARD of Photographic excellence. $3 PER DOZEN. Studio, 596 Wabash-av. $3

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE BEST THING IN THE WEST!

3,000,000 ACRES LANDS

IN THE

UPPER ARKANSAS VALLEY,

The finest portion of Kansas, consisting of the alternate sections granted by Government for the construction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The intermediate lands are subject to Homesteads and Pre-emptions.

The facts about this grant are: Eleven years' credit, low prices, a rich soil and splendid climate, short and mild winters, plenty of rain fall, and just at the right season. Free transportation to those who purchase land. For Circulars and information apply to
C. N. PRATT, Agent, 144 LaSalle-st., Chicago,
Or to A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Manager, Topeka, Kan.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

THE MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMER,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

Capt. THORWEGAN, J. P. YOUNG, Clerk, leaves St. Louis positively on March 11 for MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ, NEW ORLEANS, and all way landings. The passenger accommodations on this palatial Steamer are unsurpassed. For passage apply to
THOMAS MORRISON & CO., 201 N. Levee, St. Louis.

N. B.—The Republic leaves Cairo Thursday, March 13.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY,

Blank Books, and Printing,

AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

MEAD & COE,

LOAN & REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Have removed their Office to 158 LA SALLE-ST. (Andrews' Building). Offices in same building to let.

A. E. GUILD, Jr.,

Has removed his Law Office to

80 and 82 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. B. WALKER'S

Surgery for Diseases and Deformities of the

EYE & EAR,

200 West Madison-st.—open till 3 p. m. South Side office, 60 Twenty-third-st.—consultation from 4 to 5 p. m.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Frank Hlavin and Max Cohn, is from the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873, dissolved by mutual consent, and that all business heretofore will be transacted by Frank Hlavin.
FRANK HLAVIN,
MAX COHN.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore doing business under the firm name of Shotwell Bros. & Davey, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

All business of the late firm will be settled by W. G. Davey, at No. 12 West Randolph-st.
A. J. SHOTWELL,
AUSTIN SHOTWELL,
W. G. DAVEY.
March 3, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLET B. JENKS and EDWIN R. MEAD are admitted partners in our firm on and after this date.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO.
Chicago, March 1, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

How the Appropriation Bills Are Manipulated and Passed.

Majority and Minority Reports on the Pomeroy Bribery Case.

The Radical Attempt at Whitewashing the Kansas Senator.

Elaborate Preparations for the Inaugural Ceremonies To-Day.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—One of the worst abuses known to Congress is the habit of dividing up the appropriations for specific objects among different appropriation bills. For instance, the Indian Appropriation bill is prepared early in the season, and ought to contain all the appropriations for that branch of the service to be made during the year; but, if the amount of money appropriated in that bill exceeds by a considerable sum the amount appropriated in the similar bill of the year before, attention is attracted to the fact, and the justice of the increase is likely to be inquired into. The practice, therefore, is, if there are several new appropriations of considerable magnitude that it is desired to pass, to divide them up into several bills, where there is less danger of their exciting suspicion. The sundry Civil and Deficiency bills of this session contain striking illustrations of this abuse. The Indian bill was larger than usual this year, and yet, when the Sundry Civil bill came up, an appropriation of $297,890.25 was put upon it, on the recommendation of the Senate Indian Committee, to pay arrears of interest due the Chickasaw Indians, under the treaties of 1832. This was agreed to by the Senate without a word of debate. When the Deficiency bill came before the Senate, it was found to be pretty heavily loaded with Indian appropriations. In the first place, there was one of $1,650,600, to pay a Cherokee claim for lands sold; another of $300,500 for Sioux of different tribes, and for the Indian expenses in California, Utah, Nevada, Dakota, and Montana, $40,000; for the Menomonee tribe, $7,489; for the Chippewas, $35,000, and for the Stockbridges, $174,548, which was erroneously covered into the Treasury. When this bill came into the Senate, the Indian Committee was again on hand. They did not recommend to strike out any of the large appropriations already put in by the House, but added new ones of their own. In the first place, they induced the Appropriation Committee to put in another appropriation of the same amount for the Chickasaw interest claim, besides $251,055.97 to reimburse the Creek orphan fund, and $513,343 to pay the Montana Indian war claims. Here, then, are appropriations amounting to $3,568,215, that ought to have been put into the original Indian or Army bill, and after all Harlan came in with an amendment to the Deficiency bill. The manner in which the appropriations are made this session for this District illustrates still further this vicious mode of legislation. In January, a Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed, giving this District Government $1,250,000 for street improvements in Washington. Two millions two hundred thousand more was put on the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, beside gifts to several charitable institutions, and $30,000 for the District Board of Health, and finally the last Deficiency bill gives the Board of Health $39,300. Seventy-five thousand dollars are also appropriated for the erection of a building for district offices, an expenditure which the Market Company was bound to make, and some further presents for charitable institutions. Aside entirely from the justice of these appropriations, everybody, who knows anything about Congress, knows that they could pass neither House were they all put together in one bill.

POMEROY.

The majority report on the Pomeroy case disappointed everybody, except the thick-and-thin partisans of the ex-Kansas Senator. The minority report, submitted by Judge Thurman, however, relieved the Committee from the imputation that its purpose was simply to whitewash him. There being no resolution on which the Senate can act, of course, Pomeroy will be allowed to go out with just such a record as the evidence makes for him. It is stated that he will now use his influence to have Caldwell expelled, so that he may be a candidate himself for the vacancy.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

The Senate, to-day, agreed to an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which provides for the appointment of two Assistant Treasurers of the United States, to be located at Cincinnati and Chicago, said officials to have their headquarters in the custom-houses of the respective cities, and to assume the custody of the public moneys belonging to the United States. The salaries of these officials is placed at $5,000 per annum. An immediate appropriation of $5,000 is made to fix up temporary quarters for their accommodation.

CLAYTON

When the Powell Clayton case comes up for consideration, which will probably be in the executive sessions of the Senate, after the 4th of March next, Senator Norwood, in behalf the minority of the Investigating Committee, will offer a substitute to the majority report, to the effect that Clayton's seat be declared vacant. Mr. Norwood is preparing a speech on the report, in which he will endeavor to establish that the canvass which resulted in Clayton's election is unparalleled in the history of the "Carpet-bag" States, and that the Senate cannot afford to give refuge to a member elected under such painful circumstances.

TO-DAY'S PAGEANT.

If big crowds, flaring bunting, brass-bands, squadrons of cavalry, brigades of infantry, batteries of artillery, and cadets in gray and cadets in blue, with a thousand auspicious circumstances, which promise abundantly, can make the second inauguration of Gen. Grant and the attendant dissipation known as the "Inauguration Ball" successful, then it will be an event to be remembered in Washington forever. The crowds already here are very large, and evening trains will bring more. The hotels are already so full that accommodations are refused to applicants. The boarding-houses are also fast pulling the cards off rooms to let, so common during all seasons of the year. One car is loaded with noisy young cadets from West Point, dressed in new gray suits, asking here and there for the Congressmen who placed them at the school; another car, containing a military company from Boston; another, a fire company from Philadelphia, and another, a brass band and a lot of soldiers from New York. Here are politicians, there are sight-seers, and over yonder a dozen girls in fashionable raiment have come to spread their trails over the well-waxed floor of the great temple of inauguration. According to the official weather prophet, the sky will be clear to-morrow, but the wind is expected to be on its mettle, and nothing but severity is expected of the frost. Surely, if nothing else stands in the way, the inauguration may be the grandest assembly of people ever known in this country. There are certainly people enough for the hotel facilities of Washington, greater, in proportion to its inhabitants, than those of any city in the country, and not one of them but has more than it can properly accommodate. The city itself is in holiday trim. The windows in the shops and stores have been redressed and decorated with fabrics of the brightest colors. The principal business houses have outside decorations, and along the whole route to be traversed by the procession, reaching almost from Georgetown to the Capitol, it is an almost unbroken arch of flags and streamers. Bunting in every form and color, from the Cross of St. George and the "Stars and Stripes" to the dinner flag of a man-of-war meets the eye in every direction, while crowds surge and bend on both sides of the street all along the avenue.

If the arrangements, which have been in the hands of practical, intelligent, wealthy men who supply the means, are carried out with the skill and experience with which they have been devised, it will be the most successful and enjoyable public ceremony ever witnessed in this country. All along the avenues improvised balconies and platforms have been arranged to give a better view of the procession, which will be very imposing, and, in order to turn an honest penny, tiers of seats have been arranged by speculators, who charge a good round price for each person occupying them. Windows in buildings fronting the avenue have rented as high as $20 each a day. Nothing like this was known four year ago. Graded tiers of seats have also been erected in front of the platform where the President is to take his oath, and tickets to these have been issued to members of Congress. The building erected by the citizens for the inauguration hall is an immense affair, and comes nearer looking like the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City than any other work of man. It is oblong in form, and the roof is arched like that of the Tabernacle. It cannot be much inferior in size, and must, therefore, hold 6,000 or 8,000 people. It is very well arranged, and, as it was built for the purpose, it is convenient and suitable in every way. It is handsomely decorated within, and shows the liberality, and even extravagance, of the Committee. A city paper says the outlay of the citizens already exceeds $60,000, not half of which can they hope to get back, notwithstanding the price set upon the tickets for the ball—$20 each, admitting a lady and two gentlemen—is wholly unprecedented.

The *Evening Star* to-day very properly warns the people of the city not to take advantage of the occasion to overcharge the strangers that are within their gates, but to permit them to leave Washington with a good opinion of the city. Considering that for the privilege of looking out of a window for an hour or two one is required to pay from $15 to $30; that it is necessary to pay $20 for a ball ticket before one can be happy; and, finally, that the livery-stable keepers have combined, and set the price for a day's use of a hack staggering up to $40—considering all these things, a man will be lucky if he gets out of town with any opinions in his head or any money in his pocket.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The examination into the charges of corruption against the Pacific Mail in connection with the legislation of Congress has come to naught. The Ways and Means Committee had the most distinct charges before them, and they were put in the way of getting at the testimony, but they have done nothing, and they are now to report the fact to the House, and recommend a postponement till the next session. The officers of the Company were simply subpenaed to come to Washington, and nothing more. They were not compelled to come, and therefore disregarded the summons.

AMES VERSUS AMES.

The following suits were commenced to-day in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia: Charlotte L. Ames, administratrix of the estate of Horatio Ames, deceased, *vs.* Oakes and Oliver Ames; amount claimed, $59,000, with interest for one year; and the same *vs.* William H. Barnum; amount claimed, $65,500, with interest. It may be remembered that Horatio Ames had a claim against the Navy Department for cast iron cannon used in experimenting at Fort Monroe, for the payment of which an appropriation was made. Pending its settlement, Horatio Ames died. His widow was appointed administratrix of the estate, and as such demanded that the money be paid to her, filing the necessary evidence that she was entitled to receive it. Oakes and Oliver Ames then came forward, pretending to be the true representatives of the estate of their deceased brother, and induced the Secretary of the Navy to suspend payment to her, until the courts should decide between them and the widow. Subsequently, and while the question was pending in the courts of Connecticut, Oakes Ames presented to Robeson a letter written by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, setting forth that there was no doubt Oakes and Oliver Ames were the true representatives of the estate, and the Court would so decide upon such warrant as this. Yielding to the importunities of Oakes Ames, Mr. Robeson paid him the money. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Chief Justice, the Court decided to the contrary, declaring in favor of the widow, the plaintiff in the above causes. This left Mr. Robeson in rather an embarrassing position. Oakes and Oliver refused to return the money, and the Secretary was put to his mettle to arrange the matter to the satisfaction of Mrs. Ames. A settlement, however, was made, by which she recovered a portion of the money, in consideration of looking to Oakes and Oliver for the remainder, $59,000. The suit against Wm. H. Carnum, a resident of Connecticut, is explained by the fact that Ames turned this money over to him, immediately on its receipt from the Government.

PATTERSON.

Senator Patterson, at a late hour this morning, called up the report in his case. After debate by Carpenter and Thurman, it was agreed that his case should come up in Executive Committee after the 4th of March, and should be reported upon as if the Senator had his seat in the Senate.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate, in executive session, last night confirmed a number of minor officials, among them E. N. Ringgold to be Postmaster at New Orleans.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

At the session of the Union League of America, this afternoon, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Gov. Geary, and in favor of civil and public rights, were adopted. It was decided to keep up the organization and render it efficient in future. The League adjourned to meet in April at Philadelphia, when the officers will be elected.

AMES' MOTTO.

A member of the House of Representatives, on Saturday, sent a page to various members, requesting that they not only write their names in his autograph book, but append a motto or sentimnt. When the book was presented to Oakes Ames he wrote with his signature, "Put what you have where it will do the most good."

POST-OFFICE IRREGULARITY.

The deficiency in the accounts of the late Postmaster at New Orleans, Mr. Lowell, amounts to $54,000, $19,000 of which are on the money-order account.

POMEROY.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE INVESTIATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in the recent Senatorial election in Kansas, preferred against Senator Pomeroy by A. M. York and B. F. Simpson, made their report this afternoon, through the Chairman, Senator Frelinghuysen.

The report first calls attention to the charges of Simpson, and, after quoting the testimony of several witnesses, says a majority of the Committee are of the opinion that none of the charges preferred by Simpson, consisting of a number of alleged specific acts of bribery, or attempts to bribe have been sustained.

The report next considers the specific single charge of bribery preferred by Mr. A. M. York, whose statement is, that Mr. Pomeroy gave him, on Monday, Jan. 28, $2,000, and on Tuesday, Jan. 29, $5,000, as a bribe to vote for him in joint convention on Wednesday. Mr. Pomeroy's statement is that he did give York the money at the time, and in the amounts stated, not as a bribe, but to carry to Mr. Page as a loan from Mr. Pomeroy to aid Mr. Page in the purchase of thirty bonds of the United States of the denomination of $1,000, Page having $25,000 in currency. The Committee say the question for them to determine is not which of either of those two statements, painfully irreconcilable, is in all its details true, but whether, taking all the testimony together and weighing it, York has sustained his charge. The Committee then quote from the testimony, including that of York, to show that there are circumstances that legitimately affect the credibility of York in this transaction, and say: "It appears that York's plan was kept secret until Wednesday at joint convention, when an excited exposure was sprung upon that body, and the money was exhibited by York, and he made the statement that members of the Legislature had Pomeroy's money burning in their pockets, of which fact we not only have no proof, but it appears that York had no such knowledge. It appears that an effort was made by the members to adjourn, and also to have a recess for an hour or two, that the truth of the allegations made might be ascertained, and that York resisted these efforts for the fear, he says, that Pomeroy might be able to appoint his own successor. Thus, even if York's statement, and certainly if Pomeroy's statement be taken as true, York was the principal actor in an effort not only to defeat Pomeroy, but to deprive the State of Kansas of its free and deliberate choice of a Senator. These circumstances do not prove that Pomeroy did not bribe York, but they do impair the credibility of York as a witness; for, when the line of deception has been entered upon, no one can say when it is dropped, and golden-thread truth adopted. The truth which the Committee sought was as to what occurred in the room on Monday and Tuesday, when Pomeroy delivered the money to York. They were alone, and contradict each other." They say there is, however, evidence relating to York's purpose in going to Pomeroy's room, which evidence they review at length, and say they are at a loss to discover from where York derived his alleged assurance that he was to be bribed, and knew that it was to be that night, and to be in a large sum, from any fact consistent with his statement. If it be true, as Page testifies, that he had that afternoon told him that Pomeroy would probably give him a package of money to bring to him, we can more readily understand this confidence that he was to receive money, but that he had any such notice York denies. If York was acting on the information Page gave him, there is no evidence that he communicated it to his associates. The Committe point out what they deem another improbability in York's statement, namely: that Pomeroy, on Monday night, agreed to give him $8,000 for his vote, under the stipulation that he might vote against him in the Senate on Tuesday, when his vote might be as desirable as on Wednesday, and that he was at liberty even to reconsider his conclusion as to voting for him on Wednesday, and that on such an understanding he paid him on Monday $2,000, and on Tuesday, after he had that day voted against him, $5,000 more, and Pomeroy did this, while it appears in evidence beyond question that he was either honorably refraining from all corrupt influences to promote his election, or that he was carefully on his guard against being entrapped in the use of money, and while it appears that York was attending the anti-Pomeroy caucus, acting as its Secretary, and known by Pomeroy to be opposed to him. In considering the statement of Pomeroy that he gave York the $7,000 to take to Page to enable him to purchase United States bonds to aid in establishing a National Bank, the Committee say Pomeroy is entitled, to the extent that other men are, to the presumption of innocence; a presumption which, they say, is somewhat strengthened by the fact that his accusers have failed to sustain their other charges against him in the same election. After a further review of the testimony, the Committee say that there are several questions that arise in this transaction which are not satisfactorily explained, among which are the following: Why did not Pomeroy deliver $7,000 to Page himself, when he called on Monday? He then had the money. Why did not Pomeroy give York the money he was to take to Page in a sealed package? Pomeroy may have desired, in view of the coming election, to conciliate York by showing him that he was assisting his friend Page, by showing him that he was aiding him in establishing a bank in his town, and by reposing confidence in him, but even the suggestion of this improper motive is not a satisfactory answer to these questions. There are also some discrepancies between the statements of Pomeroy and Page, such as to whether it was in the morning or in the afternoon of Monday that Page last called on Pomeroy. Perhaps they are not other than such as show an absence of arrangement between them as witnesses.

The Committee, some of whom were absent on other duty from time to time as the evidence was being taken, did not receive the printed testimony until the morning of Saturday the 1st instant, and have given evidence of such examination as in press of business they have been able, which has been by no means as thorough as desirable. The Committee bearing in mind that the whole transaction is the result of a plot to defeat Pomeroy, and remembering that the burden of proof is on the party making the accusation, have come to the conclusion that York has not sustained his charge by sufficient proof, contradicted as it is by the evidence of Page, and Pomeroy himself. The Committee report herewith the evidence taken, and with the briefs of the respective counsel.

The report is signed by Senators Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, and Alcorn.

SENATOR THURMAN'S OPINION.

The following are the views of Senator Thurman:

"I cannot agree with the report of the majority of the Committee. I think that the testimony proves a corrupt offer by Pomeroy to Senator Simpson, of the Kansas Legislature, to obtain the vote of the latter. I also believe that the testimony convicts Pomeroy of having attempted to bribe Senator York, of that Legislature, to vote for him. That Pomeroy delivered the money to York is not denied. The only material issue between them is, for what purpose was the money given? York says it was a bribe for his vote. Pomeroy says it was handed to York to carry to one Page, whom Pomeroy had promised to assist in starting a National Bank. In my judgment, the statements of Pomeroy on this subject are contradictory; are inconsistent with Page's statements; are so opposed to the usual circumstances attending business transactions, and are so improbable, especially in view of the circumstances attending the Senatorial election, that reliance cannot be placed upon them. Perceiving no good result from an elaborate statement as to the testimony and reasons that bring me to these conclusions, I refrain from making such a statement. Were there time for the Senate to consider the subject fully, I should feel it my duty to give at large the reasons for my convictions, but this is the the last day of the session and of Pomeroy's Senatorial term, and before the reports can be printed, much less considered, the session will be at an end. I therefore say no more than to report the conclusion to which my mind has reluctantly and painfully been brought."

SENATOR VICKERS

says: "Considering the nature and character of the testimony for the prosecution and defense with all surrounding circumstances, I have not been able to conclude beyond a reasonable doubt that the charges against Pomeroy have been sustained."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

CREDIT MOBILIER TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate concurred in the House resolution to print 10,000 copies of the testimony before the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee.

MILITARY PRISON.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to establish a military prison. Passed.

SPINNER'S RELIEF.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to relieve Treasurer Spinner from his responsibility for the defalcations of his subordinates. Passed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented the credentials of Ingalls, Senator-elect; Mr. CRAGIN, those of Senator Wadlier, of Georgia.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

On motion of Mr. FERRY (Mich.) the bill passed to establish a Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels for Michigan.

MACARONI.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to amend the Tariff act of June 6, 1872, with an amendment striking out 35 per cent on macaroni and vermicelli.

DRAWBACK.

Mr. HAMLIN offered an amendment providing for a drawback on the export duty on locomotive engines and railroad cars manufactured partially of wood grown in the United States, under the act of 1861, in case where the exempted material exceeds one-half the value of the material used, which was adopted. Section 6, relating to whisky lost at sea, was stricken out. The bill was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

was resumed, and the amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to. Among the amendments are $250,000 to reimburse the Creek orphan fund; $297,000 for the arrears of interest due the Chickasaws; $513,000 for the Montana war claim.

A motion to strike out the appropriation for public buildings at Evansville, Ind., was not agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, appointing Assistant Treasurers of the United States at Cincinnati and Chicago. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the appropriation of $1,650,000 for lands purchased by the Osages from the Chickasaws. Lost.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the appropriation of $297,890 to pay the interest due the Chickasaws was struck out.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate.

VACANT COAL LANDS.

Mr. STEWART called up the House substitute for the Senate bill relating to the sale of vacant coal lands. Passed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were presented from members of the Legislature of South Carolina against the admission of Patterson to the Senate; also a dispatch addressed to the Governor of Louisiana, announcing the election of McMillan as a Senator.

IMPEACHMENT OF DELAHAY.

Messrs. BUTLER, PETERS, and POTTER, the Committee from the House of Representatives, appeared at the Bar of the Senate, and Mr. BUTLER said: Mr. President, In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, this Committee of the House appear at the Bar of the Senate of the United States, and do impeach Mark W. Delahay, District Judge of the United States Court for the District of Kansas, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we do further acquaint the Senate by order of the House, that the House in due time will furnish particular articles against said Delahay, and make good the same, and this Committee is further charged by the House to demand of the Senate that they will take order for the appearance of Mark W. Delahay as such Judge to answer to the same.

The presiding officer, Mr. ANTHONY—The Senate will take order in the premises, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was concurred in.

LOUISIANA CONTESTANTS.

Mr. WEST offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Ray and McMillan, of Louisiana, the full compensation and mileage from the time they claim to be elected, until March 4, 1873. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Conference report on the Post-Office Appropriation bill was agreed to.

POMEROY.

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN, VICKERS, and THURMAN, from the Select Committee to investigate the charges against Pomeroy, submitted reports.

A recess was taken at 5 till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

JAPAN INDEMNITY.

On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the Japan Indemnity bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference, and Messrs. Schurz, Harlan, and Stewart were appointed such committee.

M'MILLAN.

Mr. SCHURZ presented the memorial of William L. McMillan, announcing his election as Senator from Louisiana, and announcing that his credentials are on the way, and asking the Senate to take notice of the fact of his election.

The Senate resumed consideration of the

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The appropriation to reimburse the Creek orphan fund was non-concurred in.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Conference on the Geneva Award bill, submitted a report. He stated that, after a full and free conference, the representatives of the Senate were unable to agree with those of the House. The representatives of the two Houses fully agreed as to the fact that the actual losses ought to be paid, but disagreed as to the class of losses and as to the war premium. On this point the House conferees would come to no agreement that the Senate conferees thought they would be justified in accepting. They therefore had concluded that the best thing now would be to invest the money in 5 per cent registered bonds of the United States, to be held subject to the future action of Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Then the sufferers are to get nothing?

Mr. EDMUNDS—The Committee were unable to agree, and being unable to agree, they have only postponed the distribution until the next session. They put the money now in the Treasury of the United States, and invest it so that it will be drawing interest until a proper distribution can be made.

Mr. TRUMBULL—That is a very fortunate thing for the United States, but rather an unfortunate thing for those who lost their vessels and their goods.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the money would not be due until the 12th of September, and as Congress met in December the parties would have to wait but three months.

The report was then concurred in.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

The Deficiency bill was then passed.

JUDGE DELAHAY'S CASE.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate was prepared to receive articles of impeachment against Judge Delahay, whenever the House was ready to present them.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to recommit the bill to the Committee, with instructions to strike out all relating to salaries, except the increase of the President's salary.

The point being made that a motion to recommit with instructions was not in order, the Chair overruled the point of order.

An appeal was taken, and the decision of the Chair was overruled by a vote of 47 to 11.

Mr. EDMUNDS called the attention of the Senate to the fact that this amendment increasing salaries would operate retrospectively, and would take $1,500,000 out of the Treasury to pay members of Congress for the past two years. The amendment had doubtless been put in that form through inadvertence [laughter], but it ought to be corrected.

Mr. CARPENTER said that if the next Congress ought to have increased pay, then it was evident that this Congress must have had too little.

The motion to recind was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 40.

The vote on the report of the Conference Committee was as follows:

Ayes—Alcorn, Ames, Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Texas), Hill, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morrill (Me.), Norwood, Nye, Osborn, Pool, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West—36.

Noes—Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Howe, Kelly, Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Thurman, Windom, Wright—27.

HOUSE.

The House met this morning at 9 o'clock, in continuation of Saturday's session. The bill was passed appropriating $100,000 for a Government building at Lynchburg, Va.

TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. BURCHARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to refund the internal revenue tax, on import duty to persons possessing tobacco, snuff, and cigars manufactured or imported prior to the 23d of November, 1868, which was passed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill authorizing the entry of 160 acres of coal lands by individuals, or 320 acres by associations, at the rate of $10 per acre where the land is not within fifteen miles of a completed railroad, and $20 per acre where it is. Passed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Sawyer, Lynch, and Sheldon were appointed a Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

RELIEF OF LAND OWNERS.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the owners of land sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States, allowing a repayment of the net proceeds of the sales after the payment of all taxes, expenses, interest, etc. Passed.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SARGENT made a report from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. He said the Senate amendments had increased the appropriations by about $6,000,000, but the Conference Committee cut down these amendments by $3,300,000. Among the items thus cut out were $200,000 for interest on the claim of the Chickasaws; $235,000 for the improvement of the Capitol grounds; $500,000 for the new State Department building; $280,000 reduction in the navy yards; $150,000 in telegraph lines; $600,000 for expenditures in regard to National Bank-notes.

After running a confused discussion over appropriations for the District of Columbia, and over the amendments with regard to national bank-notes, Mr. BECK (Kentucky) made a vehement speech against the conference report. He declared that all the corrupt schemes having a prospect of passage were put on the general appropriation bills in the Senate, and then, without ever being read in the House, they were sent to the Conference Committee there, and fixed up; so by this Sundry Civil Appropriation bill there was $33,000,000 to be taken from the taxpayers in a way that Congress knew nothing of. The Committee of Ways and Means could not to-day reduce the tariff or internal revenue taxes, because Congress had already appropriated, this season, $9,000,000 more than the most extravagant estimate had asked for. Before Congress shall adjourn that excess would reach $20,000,000.

Mr. VOORHEES defended the appropriation for improvements at Washington, and questioned the propriety of Mr. Beck's intimation that all schemes which could not pass the House were taken over to "that disreputable body known as the Senate."

Mr. BECK justified his former remark, and declared that the House was a more honest body to-day than the Senate.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT and CREBS opposed the appropriations for the District of Columbia.

Messrs. TOWNSEND (Pa.) and MERRIAM opposed the proposition with regard to National Bank notes. Messrs. RANDALL and COX favored it. After further discussion, the conference report was agreed to.

The amendment in relation to National Bank notes appropriates $600,000 for replacing the worn and mutilated notes of the National Banking Association, which are now successfully counterfeited. The National Banking Associations are to reimburse the Treasury for circulating notes furnished under this provision. The appropriation for the New York Post-Office remains at $1,900,000. The Boston office appropriation is increased from $500,000 to $800,000. The item of a new building for the library of Congress was struck out; $100,000 for the observation of the transit of Venus, in December, 1874, was retained; $30,000 for completing the survey of Tehauntepec, was struck out; $150,000 for the Post-Office at Albany, N. Y., retained. The following appropriations were also retained: $1,500,000 for the Philadelphia Post-Office; $408,000 for Appraisers of Stores at San Francisco; $230,000 for a shop at the Rock Island, Ill, arsenal; $100,000 for the St. Louis Custom-House and Post-Office.

RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Mr. SAWYER made a conference report on the bill for a bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock. Agreed to.

IMPEACHMENT OF DELAHAY.

Messrs. Butler (Massachusetts), Peters, and Potter were appointed a committee to present to the Senate articles of impeachment against Judge Delahay, of Kansas.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. PALMER made a conference report on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the Speaker's table was taken up. The following Senate amendments to House bills were agreed to: For the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis; for payment of claims allowed by the Commissioners of Southern Claims; to prevent cruelty to animals in transit; to amend the act establishing the Department of Justice. Senate amendments to the House bill for the payment to Japan, from the indemnity fund, the sum due on account of rents for lands and buildings occupied by diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States, were rejected. Referred to the Conference Committee.

GENEVA AWARD.

The Committee of Conference on the Geneva Award bill were unable to agree.

"EXTRA BILLY" SMITH.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to remove the political and legal disabilities of William Smith, of Fauquier County, Va., "Extra Billy," was agreed to.

THE ARMY.

Mr. DICKEY made a report on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. COBURN, one of the House conferees, said that he had agreed to the report, except as to one point in it, and that was the item appropriating $200,000 for two military forts on the projected Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DICKEY sustained the report, and stated that the establishment of these military posts was recommended by the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman. The report was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House then resumed the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: Senate amendment to House Bill in regard to sale of public lands, agreed to; Senate amendment to House Bill amendatory of the last tariff act. One of the amendments strikes out the duty of 35 per cent on maccaroni or vermicelli.

Mr. COX moved to concur in that amendment. Negatived.

All the amendments were rejected and referred to a Conference Committee. The Senate amendment to the bill to reimburse Montana for the expenses of the Indian hostilities was agreed to. The Senate amendment to the House bill, removing the disabilities of Shelton M. Leake, of Virginia, was agreed to.

The House amendment to the Senate bill for a further endowment of agricultural colleges, with the request of the Senate for a conference committee. The request was refused, and the bill remains on table. The Senate bill authorizing mail steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico, between New Orleans and Mexican ports, was laid on the table.

SALARIES.

Mr. GARFIELD made a conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendment in regard to the salaries to take effect after the 4th of March, 1873, is as follows: The President of the United States to receive $50,000; the Vice President, $10,000; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000; Cabinet officers, $10,000; Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, State, and Interior Departments, $8,000; Speaker of the House, after the present Congress, $10,000; Senators, Representatives, and delegates, including the present Congress, $7,500. This is to be in lieu of all pay and allowances, except actual, individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, by the most direct route of usual travel for each session.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In regard to the Pacific Railroads, the Senate amendment known as "Edmunds' Amendment," which directs the withholding of Government charges for transportation, is retained, and so is the House amendment, known as the "Wilsons' Amendment," which directs suits for the restitution of over charges by the Credit Mobilier in constructing the road. The previous question on the adoption of the report was seconded, and the main question was ordered—yeas, 103; nays, 84.

Mr. GARFIELD having explained the points of the report,

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed the salary proposition, particularly in view of the rejection of the amendment increasing the pay of the female clerks in the Departments from $900 to $1,200. The country had had Lincoln for four years at $25,000 per annum, when gold was sometimes 250 per cent, and yet Lincoln saved $50,000 during his term. Every President saved money in office, because there were attached to the office emoluments, in the way of residence, servants, etc., the money value of which was at least $50,000 a year. He hated to see the Republican party completely wreck itself, and cover its history with dishonor, by a thing which shamed Credit Mobilier, and everything else that was corrupt, which had taken place in this Congress, or any other Congress of which he had been a member. He appealed to the manhood and to the sense of justice of the members of the House to vote down the report.

Mr. NIBLACK also opposed the report. He thought it unseemly to raise the salaries as proposed. Congress was already laboring under a temporary depression in the public mind. The events of the last few months had not been favorable to Congress in the public estimation. The business of the country was very much depressed. In view of all the circumstances, he was opposed to the report, and he would oppose it to the extent of defeating the bill, and necessitating an extra session.

Mr. RANDALL sustained the report. He asked whether it was not more manly to vote openly for this increase, than for a member to raise his voice in a demagogical strain and then go to the Treasury and take the increased pay.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether it was manly to refuse to increase the pay of the female clerks, and then to vote for this increase to the members.

Mr. RANDALL assented to the idea that the pay of the female clerks should be increased, and he and his associates had contended for it for one long hour in the Committee, but Senate conferees had decided that they would not go into any increase of departmental salaries, unless it embraced all employés. They had also found the Committee of the Senate adhering with tenacity to the Morrill amendment, but he and his associates had given them to understand that they never would sign any conference report with the Morrill amendment in it.

Mr. HAWLEY opposed the report. He protested particularly against that portion of it which extended to the present Congress. He would vote against the bill with this provision in it, if it necessitated an extra session or half a dozen extra sessions.

Mr. BURCHARD opposed the report. He thought it was no time to raise salaries. The Republican party had put itself before the country as the party of economy. He believed that if the report was voted down, the bill could still be passed.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) sustained the report. The economy which he had promised on the stump, and which he meant to carry out, was that there should be no lands or money voted on subsidies. The whole effect of keeping down salaries was to throw legislation into the hands of rich men and into the hands of capitalists, as against poor men.

Mr. STEVENSON said that there were so many good things contained in the bill, that he disliked to take on himself the responsibility of assisting in its defeat; and yet he could not consent to vote in any form for the increased compensation to members of the present Congress.

Mr. BANKS sustained the report. He said every man who served the people was entitled not to a mean or degraded support, but to a respectable support, and he did not hesitate to say that a member could not support himself and family in Washington on $5,000 a year. The man who would vote against this report would vote against salary to members. There were men in the House who would be glad to have all the legislative power of country thrown into the hands of bankers, merchants, speculators, monopolists, robbers, and thieves.

The report was concurred in—yeas, 103; nays, 94, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Harmer,	Prindle,
Averill,	Harper,	Rainey,
Banks,	Harris (Miss.),	Randall,
Bigby,	Hays (Ala.),	Rice (Ky.),
Bingham,	Hazelton (N. J.),	Robinson,
Blair (Mo.),	Herndon,	Rogers (N. Y.),
Boarman,	Houghton,	Rogers (N. C.),
Boles,	Kendall,	Sargent,
Buckley,	King,	Shanks,
Burdett,	Lamison,	Sheldon,
Butler (Mass.),	Lamport,	Sherwood,
Butler (Tenn.),	Lansing,	Sloss,
Caldwell,	Leach,	Snapp,
Carroll,	Lowe,	Snyder,
Cobb,	Maynard,	Storm,
Coghlan,	McHenry,	Stoughton,
Conner,	McJunkin,	Stowell,
Critcher,	McKee,	St. John,
Crossland,	McKinney,	Sutherland,
Darrall,	McNeeley,	Sypher,
Dickey,	Meyers, B. F.,	Taffee,
DuBose,	Morey,	Thomas,
Duell,	Morphis,	Townsend (N.Y.),
Duke,	Myers, L.,	Turner,
Eldridge,	Negley,	Tuthill
Elliott,	Niblack (Fla.),	Twichell,
Foster (Pa.),	Packard (Ind.),	Voorhees,
Garfield,	Parker (Mo.),	Waddell,
Garrett,	Peck,	Wallace,
Getz,	Perce,	Whiteley,
Giddings,	Perry,	Williams (Ind.),
Golladay,	Peters,	Wilson (Ind.),
Griffith,	Platt,	Winchester,
Hancock,	Price,	Young—103.
Hanks,		

NAYS.

Ambler,	Goodrich,	Packer (Pa.),
Archer,	Hale,	Palmer,
Arthur,	Hambleton,	Parker (N. H.),
Barber,	Handley,	Pendleton,
Barnum,	Harris (Va.),	Poland,
Beatty,	Havens,	Roberts, E. H.,
Bell,	Hawley (Ill.),	Rusk,
Bird,	Hawley (Conn.),	Scofield,
Blair (Mich.),	Hay (Ill.),	Sessions,
Bright,	Hazelton (Wis.),	Shellabarger,
Buffinton,	Hibbard,	Shoemaker,
Bunnell,	Hill,	Slater,
Burchard,	Hoar,	Slocum,
Campbell,	Holman,	Smith (N. Y.),
Clarke,	Kellogg (Conn.),	Smith (Ohio),
Coburn,	Kerr,	Smith (Vt.),
Conger,	Ketcham,	Speer,
Colton,	Killinger,	Sprague,
Cox,	Lewis,	Starkweather,
Crebs,	Lynch,	Stevens,
Crocker,	Marshall,	Stevenson,
Davis,	McClelland,	Terry,
Dawes,	McCormick,	Townsend (Pa.),
Donnan,	McCrary,	Upson,
Dox,	McGrew,	Walden,
Eames,	McIntyre,	Waldron,
Ely,	Merriam,	Warren,
Farnsworth,	Merrick,	Wells,
Finkelnburg,	Monroe,	Wheeler,
Foster (Ohio),	Niblack (Ind.),	Willard,
Foster (Mich.),	Orr,	Wilson (O.)—94.
Frye,		

The Morrill amendment suspending judgments of the Court of Claims in favor of disloyal claimants was struck out.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the testimony taken in the matter of the Pacific Mail subsidy, to be deposited with the Clerk of the House, to be laid by him before the next Congress, and stated that nothing in the testimony implicated any member or employe of the House.

The House at 5:15 p. m. took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

SYPHER WANTS TO EXPLAIN.

Mr. SYPHER, rising to a personal explanation, proceeded to read his defense against the allegation made upon him in regard to the election frauds in Louisiana.

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

EXPOSITION.

Meeting of Citizens at the Sherman House.

Discussion of Various Plans for a Grand Fair.

Mr. Boyington's $300,000 Crystal Palace.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee appointed at the recent citizens' meeting to investigate the subject of an exposition was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. There were present Messrs. H. W. King, A. H. Taylor, R. T. Crane, H. D. Bouton, David Bradley, Geo. W. Gage.

Mr. Crane took the Chair, and Mr. Nowlan acted as Secretary. Mr. Crane stated the object of the meeting, and the Secretary read the resolutions passed at the Jackson Hall meeting.

Mr. H. M. Smith submitted a plan for the Exposition, which was that the Dexter Park grounds be secured for a long term of years, and that there should be erected there a grand crystal palace costing from $250,000 to $350,000. Dexter Park was conveniently located, and was reached by nearly every railway line in Chicago. There should be a company formed, with a President and other officers; exhibitions to be given continuously at suitable times of the year. Grand concerts could also be given. The question of transportation was of great importance, and in this respect Dexter Park would be found the best location. The Exposition should be a universal one, and not confined to manufactures and the mechanical arts. It should be gotten up on the broadest basis. The railroad companies were all favorable to the scheme.

A plan for the Exposition Hall, drawn up by W. W. Boyington, was exhibited, and Mr. Boyington, who was present, was requested to explain the plan. He said it was designed with reference to being located on the southeast corner of Halsted and Forty-seventh streets. The length was 540 feet; breadth, 100 feet in the main body, and 200 feet in the cross sections; the interior would be one story, with galleries. It contained a dining-room and lecture-room, each 60x100 feet, with a large number of smaller rooms. It was to be built of glass and iron, and was estimated to cost from $250,000 to $300,000. The centre of the facade would be surmounted by a dome 200 feet high. The main section was a clear story extending the entire length. Ample room would be left in the rear for such other buildings as might be needed. In his opinion, such a building should be of a permanent character, and so constructed as to serve all possible purposes.

Mr. Lyon, of the firm of Lyon & Healy, thought the proposed site too far off for the purposes of musical entertainments.

Mr. Gage said that the five railroads leading to Dexter Park could bring 50,000 people, who could get there as easily as they could to Union Park. In a few years the location would be almost in the centre of the city. The ground could be leased for twenty or forty years for not more than $5,000 per year. A stock company should be organized at once. He would take $5,000 of stock, and plenty of others would take as much. Such an exposition could be made a grand success,—a business mart for Chicago and the Northwest. The manufacturers would all prefer Chicago over St. Louis to exhibit their wares.

Mr. Lyon said that the musical affair would be more successful if attempted on the scale of the first Boston Jubilee—with a chorus of 5,000, and an orchestra of 500. He thought there would be no doubt as to the profits of such an undertaking. About as much could be realized at Dexter Park as at the Lake Front Park with six concerts and a grand ball. He had entire faith in the musical part of the plan, if gotten up on the right scale.

Mr. Louis Wahl agreed that the chief interest in an exposition would culminate in a grand concert, and he was confident that the Germans would take hold of it with good will.

Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, who had just arrived, expressed the opinion that the grand concert or jubilee would be an excellent thing as an auxiliary, but he was opposed to making it the chief feature of the Exposition. He did not believe people would go to the Stock Yards to attend concerts. The Exposition, according to his idea, was intended to embrace the great manufacturing and industrial interests of the Northwest. If was on such a basis that the business men of the city would take it up.

Mr. Wahl thought that the location of the Crystal Palace at Dexter Park would be bad for the musical part of it. The lake front would be far preferable. He agreed with Mr. Coolbaugh that the concerts should be merely auxiliary.

Mr. Boyington was asked whether such a building could be put up in six months, and whether it could be taken down and removed without material loss? He answered in the affirmative to both questions.

Mr. Coolbaugh suggested that there would be but little time to spare if it was contemplated to hold an exposition this fall. If it was designed to construct a permanent building for fairs, etc., it should be located outside the city limits, where there was plenty of room. If, however, it was merely contemplated to get up a temporary exposition, to commemorate the rebuilding of Chicago, then the building should be located on the lake front. He doubted whether, with plenty of money, it would be possible to get a permanent building ready for the next fall, and he favored a temporary building on the lake front.

Messrs. Bouton, Boyington, Smith, and others, favored the permanent plan, and were of the opinion that there was ample time.

Mr. Nowlan said he had talked with many business men on the subject, and that they were all desirous of having the building located inside the city. They would only subscribe to the scheme on that condition.

Mr. Edwards thought that the deficiency in this direction would be more than made up by the subscriptions of the railroad companies.

Central Park was urged by Mr. Jewell as the best location.

The meeting adjourned until this evening at the Sherman House.

COMPENSATION OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In these days, when the "omissions, ignorance, and negligence" of the State's Attorney of Cook County are openly rebuked by the Supreme Court, it is natural that the people should lose confidence in his capacity. Let them remember, however, that, although the State's Attorney may not know how to try a criminal case according to law, nor how to redocket a case which has been reversed and remanded to the Supreme Court, there are *other* things which he does know. He knows how to win the *hot pollot*. He knows how to make office *pay*. He knows how to procure a re-election. He knows how to manipulate public opinion so that, while the public believe that a salary is *substituted for* his fees, a salary is, in fact, *added to* his fees. He knows how to manipulate a Legislature so that they do one thing when they think they are doing another.

Any one who will carefully examine the legislation of this State since the adoption of the new Constitution, will be convinced that the State's Attorney is no ordinary man,—the opinion of the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding. I say "carefully examine," for no cursory examination will suffice. There are so many acts and provisos respecting the State's Attorney of Cook County, that it is only after a most diligent research and comparison that we can ascertain his exact *status*. In the first place, the Constitution provides that the State's Attorney of Cook County shall receive the same salary from the State as *the* other State's Attorneys, and "such further compensation, to be paid by the County of Cook, as is, or may be, provided by law." Why *compensation* was used instead of the more natural word, such further *salary*, perhaps Mr. Reed can explain better than I can. Next comes the act of April, 1871, which fixes the salary of the Judges and State's Attorney of Cook County at $7,000 a year. Those who consider Mr. Reed negligent and remiss in his duties now, will do well to recall to mind the assiduity with which he labored at Springfield to procure the passage of this bill. Next comes the fee bill, passed in March, in 1872. Sec. 7 of this act gives to each State's Attorney a salary of $400, payable by the State, with a proviso "that the provisions of this act shall not prevent the payment of such additional compensation to the State's Attorney of Cook County, out of the treasury of said county, as is, or may be, provided by law." Sec. 8 provides that State's Attorneys thereafter to be elected shall receive a fee of $15 for each conviction where the punishment is death or confinement in the penitentiary; and $5 for other convictions; 10 per cent on all moneys collected; $10 for each bastardy case; $5 for each person bound over to keep the peace; and other emoluments "too numerous to mention." Sec. 9 provides that each State's Attorney shall report in writing, to the Circuit Court of his county, on the first day of each term, "the amount of fees, fines, and forfeitures by him collected," and, failing to do so for one term, shall be suspended, and, failing for two successive terms, shall be removed by the Court. "*Provided, this section shall not be so construed as to apply to counties of the third class.*" Turning to Sec. 13, we find what this proviso means: "Counties containing a population exceeding 70,000 inhabitants, to wit: the County of Cook, shall belong to, and be known as, counties of the third class."

Thus Mr. Reed is allowed by law $400 a year from the State, $6,600 a year from Cook County, and fees which amount to a much larger sum. Is it to be supposed that the Legislature knew, as a body, what they were voting to Mr. Reed? Would they knowingly have given him four times the salary of a Supreme Judge, and more than three times the salary of the Governor? Why was Mr. Reed exempted from making a report to the Circuit Court? And why was that exemption couched in mysterious language? Can there be any doubt whose hand it was that, with act and proviso, guarded the interests of the State's Attorney of Cook County?

Amid all this legislation, however, there has been a singular oversight, and to this oversight I wish to call the attention of the Legislature. The Constitution provides (Sec. 13, Art. X.) that "Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath, to some officers to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments." (It is exceedingly wonderful, by the way, that there is no proviso in this section excepting the State's Attorney of Cook County.) Each State's Attorney is elected to an office in the State, and is paid in part by fees. But no act provides that he shall make a *semi-annual* report, under oath, to some *officer*. The reports now required by law of each State's Attorney *except* ours are made to a *court*, and not to an officer, and to each *term* of the court, instead of *semi-annually*. We call upon the Legislature to pass a law requiring State's Attorneys, *not* excepting "the State's Attorney of Cook County," to make reports in conformity with the Constitution. Let us have the satisfaction of knowing how much we pay Mr. Reed for his valuable services, or, at least, how much he will acknowledge the receipt of.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1873. CLOVIS.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The New Board Take Hold of Work in Earnest—A Policeman Dismissed.

A regular meeting of the Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the chair. Commissioners Sheridan and Wright were also present.

During the reading of the minutes of the eventful meeting when the new Commissioners took their seats, President Mason complained of an informality. Dr. Ward said that if the Board could realize the amount of labor requisite to record the proceedings of the Board he would not say anything.

President Mason did not care if it took five hundred men, it must be properly done.

On the application of certain property-owners, the following special policemen were appointed: John Coan, for Thirteenth street, Park row, Michigan and Indiana avenues; and George Osborne, for Singer & Talcott's stone-yard.

Officer Michael Coffey was charged with intoxication. President Mason put some searching questions to him, inquiring as to his probable guilt, where he got his grog, how drunk he was, and so forth. The officer wished to have his trial postponed, in order to find witnesses, but forgot their names. This called for a stern rebuke from the President, which had the effect of scaring the policeman. The testimony of Sergeants Johnson and Garrity and Officer Patterson was taken. President Mason called attention to the dirty and slouchy condition of the officer. The testimony was pretty severe on the wretched officer, who had no defense to make, and slunk away a most pitiable spectacle. The case was taken under advisement.

Thomas Burns, John Burke, and Charles Blohm were sworn in special fire-policemen.

Officer McMahon, a special policeman, was before the Board. This officer was a special, and was reported by Captain French as having, by misconduct, forfeited his claim to appointment to the regular force. The Board accordingly discharged him, but, in a subsequent meeting, reconsidered their action, in order to give him an opportunity to defend himself against the accusations. The officer was accused of misconduct toward a woman named Sarah J. Jones. The officer produced a letter from the woman, denying all the charges formerly made against the officer.

Commissioner Sheridan hesitated to take the responsibility of restoring the policeman upon the strength of the letter, after the statement made by the writer to the Sergeant, and the circumstantial evidence of assault upon her by the officer. The letter was not sworn to, and neither the woman nor her husband would appear and be sworn.

Commissioner Wright said there was no necessity for wasting more time about the case, which was postponed until to-day. The Commissioners then held a whispered conversation upon it, concluding that the case was a very transparent one, and the defense correspondingly tenuous.

The President notified the Secretary, that in the case of Michael Coffey, the Board was unanimous in his discharge from the force.

Superintendent Washburn presented a communication requesting the appointment of R. H. Law as clerk of the Superintendent's office, to take effect from Jan. 16. The appointment was made.

The Board passed an order fixing the salaries of porters at the various police stations at $40 a month, without perquisites, extras, or anything else in that line.

The Board then discussed the form of police reports from the Captains, after which they adjourned.

A NICE LITTLE BOY.

He Delivers a Telegraph Message and Steals Two Diamond Rings—A Street-Car Conductor Purchases the Property, Worth $125, for 15 Cents.

Last Saturday, a little boy, named Joseph Hale, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, called at the house of Mrs. S. A. Taylor, of No. 1084 Prairie avenue, to deliver a message. He was admitted to the front room, in which, on the table, lay two valuable rings. While Mrs. Taylor went into an adjoining room to sign the receipt for the message the boy put the rings into his pocket. Soon after he had left the house Mrs. Taylor missed the jewelry, and at once suspected that the boy had taken it. The case was reported at police headquarters, and given to Officer Lacky. He at once arrested the boy, who confessed that he had taken the rings. One of them, a diamond worth $125, he had sold to a street-car conductor on State street for 15 cents. The other was found at his home. The street-car conductor also found yesterday afternoon. He had not disposed of the ring, believing that something was wrong. He at once gave it up. The boy, Joseph Hale, has been locked up, and will be examined this morning before Justice Banyon.

A FIGHT WITH THIEVES.

A Farmer Drives Three Hay Thieves off His Premises, and Captures Their Team and Wagon.

Mr. Mathias Croft, who resides on the corner of California and Grand avenues, is the owner of several stacks of hay. On Sunday evening last, about 8 o'clock, he observed a number of persons hovering around the property, and, suspecting that they intended to carry some of it away, he summoned his farm-hands to aid him in driving the fellows off. Soon, after a hay-wagon was seen to approach the stacks, upon which were seated three men with hay-forks. Mr. Croft and his party at once made a charge upon them, and were greeted with several shots. They returned the fire, and the thieves left the wagon and horses, to be taken possession of by Mr. Croft. One of the animals was found badly wounded in the head. The wagon was taken to the Armory Station, where it awaits identification. It is not believed it will be called for.

—At a recent meeting of the Methodist ministers of New York and vicinity, it was held that modern revivals are too superficial—things of beauty, in fine taste, in the highest style of art, and after the most genteel models.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Commissioners' Attention Directed to the Jury-Fees Question---County Treasurer's Report.

Fees or Salary for the County Clerk?---The Disposition of the Relief Fund to Be Investigated.

The Board of County Commissioners had a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Commissioners Ashton, Lonergan, Singer, Galloway, Bogue, Harrison, Pahlman, Russell, Clough, Harris, Roelle, Crawford.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The County Clerk asked that some provision be made for a vault, in which to secure the records of his office.

It was referred to the Committee on Public Service, with power to act.

The Clerk of the Criminal Court reported that he had complied with the terms of the resolution of the Board in relation to jurors' fees, until the 29th ultimo, when Judge Gary directed him to issue certificates for each mile of actual travel as heretofore. The Treasurer refused to pay the certificates, and the attention of the Board was invited to the matter, since the certificates outstanding might be sold to innocent parties.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FINANCIAL.

The quarterly report of the County Treasurer was read, as follows:

	Dr.
To balance December, 1872	$ 49,311.90
Sale of fire bonds	6,000.00
Interest on fire bonds	65.59
Received as insurance on old Court-House	187.50
Error in rebate	30.25
Discount on New York exchange	2.50
For license	135.00
Rent of 198 Randolph	120.00
Jury fees	602.10
Tax of 1870	169.75
Tax of 1871	189,981.89
Fire rebate in payment of taxes of 1871	62,772.80
Total	$309,379.28
	Cr.
Paid county orders	$207,857.14
Jurors Superior Court	3,557.00
Jurors Circuit Court	7,529.90
Jurors Criminal Court	4,495.65
Witness fees, Criminal Court	772.00
Jurors County Court	50.10
Fire rebates, 1871	62,772.80
Commissions on receipts	985.47
Commissions on disbursements	1,120.30
Total	$289,142.26
Balance	20,237.02

It was referred to the Finance Committee.

A number of bills were read and referred.

A proposition, relative to planting forest trees on the Drexel Boulevard, in front of the Reform School ground, was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE COUNTY CLERK'S PAY.

The resolution, instructing the County Attorney to get a decision at once from the proper Court as to whether the County Clerk should be paid by fees or a salary, was taken up.

Mr. Ashton moved to substitute for the resolution, the adverse report of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 8; nays, 5.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported that they had not had time to consider the question of the pay-rolls in the Sheriff's office, and recommended that in the meantime the pay-rolls be paid, and, if in excess, the amount to be withheld from future sums due.

The report was adopted.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Mr. Ashton offered a resolution, which was adopted, urging the city authorities to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Relief and Aid Society as to the disposition of the relief fund, and that a special committee of three be appointed by the County Board to act with it.

Messrs. Ashton, Bogue, and Lonergan were appointed as such committee.

The Board adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE SUBURBS.

PARK RIDGE,

the thriving suburban town, formerly Brickton, was duly incorporated as a village on the 22d of February. It is thirteen miles from Chicago, on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has twelve daily trains to and from the city, and a population of 600. Two churches are in operation,—the Congregational, which has just called the Rev. Mr. Webber to the pastorate, and the Methodist, Rev. Mr. Traveller. The residents are largely Chicago men of business, though the local industries of brick-making and a great pottery establishment are rapidly building up an independent community. The site of Park Ridge is eighty-seven feet above Chicago. Real estate is selling at from $5 to $10 per front foot, affording a country home within the most modest income. A hotel is to be built this season. A splendid brick school-house has been built, and Mr. Allen, the Principal, is an experienced instructor. Park Ridge is a thriving and growing town.

HIGHLAND PARK.

A musical entertainment is to be given by the amateur talent of this suburb, at the First Baptist Church, this evening. The programme is to be as follows: Organ solo, Miss Kittie L. Smith; quartette, "The Sea Hath Its Pearls," Willard family; bass solo, "Beyond," Mr. J. Steers; duo for piano, organ accompaniment, "Les Cloches de Corneville," Misses Grant and Smith; a solo, selected, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith. Part second: Fantasia on airs from "Fra Diavolo," "Martha," and "Bohemian Girl," transcribed and performed by Kittie L. Smith; duo, "A Night in Venice," Mr. and Mrs. Willard; quartette, "Crack Song," Misses Grant, Bliss Litka, Messrs Steers and Orr; solo from "Bohemian Girl," Mr. J. L. Smith; duo, for piano and organ, Mrs. and Miss Smith; quartette, "Good Night," Miss Grant, Miss Litka, Messrs Steers and Orr. The admission will be free.

The Literary and Musical Society of this place will meet on next Friday evening at the residence of one of the members. A full attendance is desired.

EVANSTON.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Trustees will be held in the office of Theodore Reese, the Secretary of the Board, to-night at 7:45 o'clock.

The Evanston Philosophical Association meet to-night in the Library Hall. Papers will be read by Francis D. Hemenway, D. D., and Prof. Julius Kellogg on History and Inorganic Nature.

The second Grand Course of the Mendelssohn Society will be given at Lyons Hall to-night. The programme promises a rare concert.

HYDE PARK.

A snow-bird match takes place at Hyde Park on the 4th of March, between Robertson (the lad from over the sea), and A. Mulherin. The parties agree to shoot under the following conditions: Twenty snow-birds each, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, according to the Kennicott Club Rules, for $50. P. Grady, stakeholder.

THE CHASE HEIRS' $260,000,000.

We have received the following important communication from Mr. J. H. B. Henderson, of No. 1322 Wabash avenue, as taken from the Portland, Me., *Transcript*:

It has been decided by the Courts of England that the above large amount belongs to the American heirs, and the English journals have published a notice, calling upon the heirs to prove their claims. Accordingly, a convention of said heirs was held at Pittsfield, Me., June 26, 1872, the object of which was to devise some plan by which to establish the heirships of the descendants of three brothers, William Thomas and Aquilla Chase. The Convention was called to order by Alfred Chase, Esq., of Pittsfield, Me., on whose motion Col. Daniel Chase, of Fairfield, was elected Chairman of the Convention, and John F. Lunt Secretary. The Secretary then read an outline of the history of the Chase family in this country, which established the direct line of heirship from said William, Thomas, and Aquilla to their present generation, with the exception of two or three connections in the fifth generation. A committee of six was appointed by the Convention for the purpose of establishing the missing links in the chain of heirship; also to look after the property, and to a convention of said heirs to be held in the month of October next ensuing. In the meantime, all members of the Chase family were urgently requested to trace their ancestry as far back as possible, and send their statements to the Chairman, John F. Chase, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, at No. 1 Lenox street, Boston, so that the record of said family might be completed by the time named for the meeting of the Convention.

This Convention was held in October, according to adjournment, in Boston, a large number being present, and was reported by the Boston *Evening Journal* of Oct. 9, 1872. It was stated at this meeting that the property came from Col. William Townley, who was executed for treason in 1745. The property was in litigation about 100 years, when, it is said, the English courts established his innocence, and awarded the property to the four Chase brothers, one of whom was in England and the other three in America. Of these three, William came over in 1629, and Thomas and Aquilla in 1639. As the records of the family were not all present at this convention, it is to be hoped that they will be attended to at once.

THE BOSTON FIRE CALAMITY.

Incidents and Scenes of Terror During the Conflagration.

Boston (Feb. 28) Correspondence of the New York World.

Rarely on any previous occasion of the kind has so thrilling an episode occurred as that which yesterday resulted in so dreadful a loss of life at the burning of the Samenet Building, at 153 Hanover street, in this city. The mere details of the origin of the fire and the progress of the flames are of small moment, except in so far as they are connected with the scenes of suffering and death which were brought about by their agency. When it was known to the hundreds who had gathered to look on at the fire that there were at least sixteen girls employed in Mr. Samenet's mattress manufactory, and when ocular evidence of this fact was given to the observers by the sight of the terrified girls rushing to and fro upon the roof of the burning building, as if preparing in their panic to throw themselves into the street below, one would have supposed that the acme of the horrible had been reached. But this scene, thrilling as it was, was only the beginning of a series of still more painful incidents, gradually increasing in intensity until the climax was reached in the falling of the wall and the burying beneath it of twenty-one devoted and daring firemen.

While nearly all the inmates of the building, including the girls on the roof, had managed to escape, either by the stairway leading to the entrance on Hanover street, or by way of the roofs of the neighboring houses, there were at least three of the unfortunate women whose fate surrendered them to an appalling death. There was the young girl, Mary Moore, who in a moment of terror, urged on by the flames behind her, leaped from a third-story window, through the volumes of black smoke that enveloped her, and fell a mangled mass, first upon the iron work of the awning and thence to the street below. Fortunate was it for the too eager multitude that the police, forming a cordon near the building, kept back the pressing throng who sought to crowd close up to the firemen. But for this precaution on the part of the police, the list of killed and wounded by the calamity that shortly ensued would have swelled probably to hundreds. Bad as it was, the result might have been immeasurably worse.

When the moment was reached that witnessed the falling of the roof and the wall the scene was agonizing in those words there is no mark the dreadful effect. It was not enough that two women—Miss Mary Babb and Miss Lizzie Hanks—should have perished with the fall of the former. They had failed to make their escape when the others did. Miss Babb was a woman advanced in years, and was employed in the fourth story. When bidden to make haste in order to secure her escape with safety and celerity, in addition to trivialties which frequently mark the conduct of persons thus imperiled, she wasted the precious moments in running to another room to get her bonnet and shawl. But it was too late. By the time that she issued from the room the stairway was gone, or was a prey to the flames, and thus, with her young companion, Miss Hanks, she perished miserably.

The last and most heartrending incident of the catastrophe was now at hand. Barely had the roof fallen in, and while the crowd was yet contemplating the effects, before a shuddering sense of horror crept over all at the consciousness that a wholesale scene of death was upon them, the towering building which, grouped upon the long ladder leaning against the walls of the building, and chiefly those of the Hanover street side, were a number of firemen who, with hose-pipe in hand, were playing upon the flames. Suddenly, with the dying away of the echo of the sound of the falling roof, this fire-story brick wall began to waver. Some of the men—the most of those present—averted their gaze; others looked down; a few more indifferent than the rest to human suffering or more devoured by a hideous sort of curiosity, looked up and saw the vast wall slowly swaying outward. No human agency could now save from death or grievous wounds those courageous men who were battling with the wall with increased momentum bore outward, carrying with it the firemen-freighted ladders. A shock and a thundering sound as the mass of brick and mortar, of ladders and humanity, came to the ground in a promiscuous heap, followed by a dense and stifling cloud of dust, arising from the pulverized mortar, told the story of the calamity. From that ruin were borne the dead, the dying, and wounded—three dead and eighteen wounded, and the climax of the tragedy was completed.

To-day's developments in this melancholy disaster are that the bodies of two of the victims of the fire have been removed from the ruins. These are a man and another girl, supposed to be Ann McDonough. The remains of Miss Babb have not as yet been recovered. The dead, so far as is known, are confined to these three girls and to the three firemen killed by the falling of the wall. The wounded firemen all are doing well with the exception of two, whose condition is deemed precarious. There are still, however, a number missing, and whose names are unknown, from among the firemen who were working as substitutes when the roof and wall fell in.

The Old State House.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

The frequent occurrence of sickness and death among members of the General Assembly leads to the belief that the structure of the rooms is radically defective, and that the mischief comes of imperfect ventilation.

To some extent this may be true. That building never was a source of pride to the people of Springfield or the State. In the first place, the State sold bonds and borrowed the money to build it—except $50,000 *levied* upon the citizens of the then village of Springfield.

Then, quite as much as now, everything in the shape of a money job, was made, in some way, to pay off political service. The erection of the building was placed in the hands of three Commissioners—one a very poor house-carpenter, another a physician, and the third a clever old farmer,—all of whom were utterly ignorant of the business entrusted to them.

So, to round the circle of absurdity, a baker was made chief architect,—a man who could raise good bread, but knew nothing of raising stone-walls. He got a very good plan from Philadelphia, and, in order to make it *original*, altered it just enough to spoil it. The building was squatted down in a mudhole, "Lake Lorshbaugh," as the public square was called, has been improved by drainage, but there stands the structure, low down like a canvass-back duck, inviting criticism without and dampness within.

The new State House stands on high, natural ground, a beautiful knoll from whence is easy drainage, and is to be so constructed that ceilings will be high, rooms large and ever part, including basement, open to complete ventilation.

It would be well to have the work go on at a rate that will transfer the General Assembly from the old to the new building at the next regular session. Then we will see how far the present place of meeting is responsible for the sickness of which complaint is made.

A Lesson in Friction.

The steamship Saragossa was lately put upon the ways at Baltimore, supposed to need only new caulking and copper. The caulkers got to work, and the seams between the planks were dressed out with the irons preparatory to driving in the new calkum. Imagine the astonishment of the caulkers when one day the iron, subjected only to a feeble blow, went clear into the vessel. A closer inspection resulted, and it was discovered that for a distance of eighty feet on each side of the keel, and beneath that portion of the ship where the boilers rest, planks which eight years ago were three and one-half inches thick were now mere boards of one-half inch in thickness. They were not worm-eaten, and to all appearances were as sound as when first spiked and bolted to the huge skeleton of a first-class ship. And here a lesson in the power of friction may be aptly illustrated. Beneath the boilers of the Saragossa it was discovered that particles of coal had dropped from time to time, and the mere motion of the vessel as she rocked at sea had shaken the loose pieces of mineral from side to side on the planks, and worn them to the thickness of boards used in the ordinary skiff, such as are used on our creeks.

Close Measurement.

From the Industrial Monthly

Some time ago Whitworth, the famous English engineer and machinist, placed on exhibition a set of three plane surfaces and a straight edge, all warranted to be true to the millionth part of an inch. Beside them he placed a measuring instrument, which easily and accurately indicated the small space to which the error of the surfaces and straight edge was limited, so that it would seem easy to find out the exact amount by which any piece of work differed from the precise size which it ought to have; and, consequently, it would almost seem possible to bring any piece of metal or other substance to the exact size required. So far, therefore, as the mere fitting together of the pieces is concerned, it would almost seem that we had reached a degree of perfection quite equal to anything that can be required.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Opinions from Various Sources.

From the Western Rural.

RAILROAD MONOPOLIES AND THE FARMERS.

The trouble between the people and the railroads has culminated at Champaign County, Ill., in innocent school-children trying to ride on the 3-cent fare principle; in students taking possession of cars and being shunted upon side tracks; in the arrest and fining of an Illinois Central Railroad conductor for putting a farmer off the train, which was appealed against, of course; and, finally, a melee on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, wherein pistols and knives are stated to have been shown.

This is but a natural sequence to the inflammatory and foolish speech of Mr. W. C. Flagg, at Champaign, in which he advised his hearers to tender their two and a half or three cents per mile with ten cents additional, but not to break the laws *if they could help it*. Mr. Flagg informed the Bloomington Convention that he was a farmer, and that all he had was bound up in farming; but he was wisely silent as to how much money he had made in this profession. Neither did he say how well he had filled the various other offices of public trust and honor he had held, particularly that of United States Assessor. And, indeed, it would seem that the profession of farming cannot be very lucrative, if with it he cannot eke out a living in connection with his other present offices of Secretary of the Illinois Industrial University, Superintendent of Experiments at the same Institution, and several other lucrative offices; but he wants also to be one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. Mr. Flagg is not the first celebrated personage who has considered himself competent to take all parts of the play. Bottom, the weaver, thought a good deal of himself, and, indeed, Mr. Flagg resembles him in another important particular.

Since the gentleman took to politics, and served his solitary term in the Senate of Illinois, we find him developed into the champion of the farmers, but advising them to do just what the railroad companies would like them to do,—rush blindly into mischief. If farmers get their rights it will not be by taking the advice of demagogues who slyly instigate them to violence by clap-trap speeches. They certainly will not mend matters by tendering a certain amount of fare to the agents of the railroad companies, and getting forced off trains when in twos or threes, or by riding free in mobs; and if they enforce their point with pistols and bowie-knives, may not their adversaries do the same? We ask, does Mr. Flagg himself conscientiously tender the exact fare, as he interprets the law, or does he ride without paying at all? We think it would be unfortunate to have a man who has failed both in his private and public business foisted upon the people of Illinois, in connection with the office of Railway Commissioner, though if two such men as Mr. Reynolds, of Cook, and Mr. Adams, of Stephenson, as has been suggested, were placed with him, they might, perhaps, keep him from doing serious injury.

The railroad question is not the only one that is troubling the farmers. A greater one is that they trust too much to men who are seeking office. They are told what a shame it is that it costs so much to get corn to the seaboard. This, though a fearful grievance, is nevertheless not so great a one as that they should have to send it there at all.

The West, however low freights may be in the future, will never get rich exporting Indian corn. With the present enormous crop low freights would merely have the effect of glutting the market and helping the farmers, and those who so love the farmer, for office sake, as to play upon this idea had better be left out in the cold. We want an equitable scale of freights,—must have it, will have it! We shall not reach the result wished for by the exercise of mob-law. But chiefly we want stock to feed corn to, a more diversified agriculture, the development of manufactures in our midst. We want to put men in power who are not professed politicians, and use their power for self-aggrandizement; we want strict honesty in the administration of our public affairs; we want farmers to elect a just proportion of their own members to offices of public trust and honor; we want offices to seek men, and not men offices. That a man happens to have the gift of gab, as it is called, does not necessarily imply business capacity or tact, and we have very little faith in one who so dearly loves the people that he advises mob-law, although he tempers it with the advice not to break the rest law *if they can help it*. It is to be hoped the farmers of other States will intrust their interests to a different class of men.

The *Western Rural* has alway advised a temperate course in this movement of the farmers. The Legislature and the courts must make and decide upon the law, and farmers will inevitably lose ground by acting upon the advice of "taking the law into their own hands." The law has been ignored by the railroad companies upon the ground that it was unconstitutional, and now we find that the Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that it *is* so by the concurrent and unanimous opinion of all the Judges. There is no way to settle the question except by the court of last resort, whether it be State or National. The law being declared unconstitutional, we do not, of course, now want the Commissioners, over whom so much trouble has been had. The Legislature must go to work and do the work over again, and better. We believe this trouble between the railroads and the people might be settled in a satisfactory manner to all parties concerned. We do not forget that without railroads many parts of the West would yet be a howling wilderness, and we do not forget that the railroad companies have made many unjust and grievous regulations, which have helped to cripple the farmer, without whom they could not for a moment exist.

We have stated one of the means, not the best one, perhaps, which the farmers might use as a last resort. So far, the breach has been widened by the Hotspurs who have claimed to be the dear friends of the farmer. While we agree that railroads have been of incalculable advantage to the farmers of the West, in giving them a transportation and enhancing the price of their lands, railroads at the same time must remember that they are dependent upon the farmer for their success. The clear understanding of this mutual dependence is the true means for the solution of this difficulty, and not rushing blindly into mob-law. It must come through a just representation of the dominant interests of the country, through those immediately interested in the industries. We have before stated how those stood, and we reiterate that, as a last resort, it *may* be accomplished through the voting power of the people.

From the Morrison (Ill.) Independent,

NEWSPAPERS AND COURTS.

If, says THE TRIBUNE, we have reached a point that we can no longer *trust* the courts, then we have anarchy. Now, one thing is certain, we cannot trust the courts, and if this condition be anarchy it is the courts, and not the people, who are responsible. Read the impeachment trials of Judge Barnard and Cardozo, and say if the people are to be bound by the mere dictum of such contemptible wretches, who should have been, years ago, in the penitentiary. The TRIBUNE insists that the laws must be enforced by the officers of the law, in the manner directed by law, *and in no other way*. THE TRIBUNE has a right to insist, but it has very little power to change conditions. We understand what this kind of conservatism all means, and it is entirely too thin for the occasion. This fact has become apparent to the railroad corporations; the people are determined to hold their lawmakers responsible for their legislation, and this they can do; but the courts can be corrupted by money and influenced to make decisions in favor of the railroads, and it is solely on the courts that they rely.

THE TRIBUNE is the advocate for corporations. Its plea for the railroads is, that the new law "overthrows the long claimed doctrine that charters are contracts; that railroads are entitled to reasonable compensation for services, and that what is a reasonable compensation is a matter to be determined by the courts." While we rather think the people will relieve the courts from that responsibility, unless the courts, refusing bribes and all money considerations, make such decisions as justice and common sense both approve. We understand quite as well as THE TRIBUNE the doctrine of "servants, obey your masters," but we do not acknowledge corporations as our masters because they can buy Supreme Court decisions.

From the Aurora Herald,

THE MASSACHU[illegible] REPORT.

The plan of the Government ow[illegible] of the railroads in the country is one which [illegible] frequently been advocated in the *Herald*, and we are pleased to see the plan indorsed by such an able body as the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, and in view of Mr. Robert Harris sending the report to the Farmers' Convention at Geneva with his indorsement, we may also consider that he favors the conclusions arrived at by the Massachusetts Commissioners, and would welcome a Government railroad line from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic, establishing a healthy competition with the C., B. & Q. and connecting lines. The farmers will doubtless feel grateful to Mr. Harris for the generosity displayed in favoring a project which would be so much in their interest and so opposed to the interest of his road; and in view of such distinguished indorsement, they would probably consent that the State of Illinois should become the owner of two or three competing lines running east and west, and at least one running north and south through the State, and so have a lively competition in the transportation business. With such lines the localities situated upon them would at once obtain the advantage of cheap local traffic, the want of which now makes manufacturing in this State almost impossible, except at the terminus of two or more long and competing roads.

We commend the report of the Massachusetts Commissioners, with the indorsement of Mr. Harris, to the Legislature of Illinois, and suggest that they take into serious consideration the subject of the State becoming the owner of one or more railroads which shall be run in the interest of the people, so that the people can see by this experiment whether they cannot prosper when their demands in this respect are complied with.

From the Ottawa Republican,

THE FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

The meeting at the court-house on Saturday last was not a large one, owing to the extremely cold weather and rough roads. But, considering the circumstances, the attendance was considered fair. Several prominent farmers who could reach here by rail were on hand, and a lively interest was felt by all in regard to the permanent organization and the principles that should govern it.

From the inception of this movement the question that has most frequently been asked is, can or will the farmers unite cordially on a platform of principles which will command the respect of all classes of producers and upon which practical issues may be formed, with the assurance that they will receive the support necessary to bring about practical results. On this question the true friends of the movement have had fears and its enemies have had hopes. The latter have indulged freely in prophecies of evil, basing their calculations on the proneness of popular assemblies composed, to a great extent, of men not accustomed to taking part in deliberative bodies going to extremes. They have calculated on the liability of such bodies to adopt theories in the heat of excitement and debate, which would eventuate in disagreement and anarchy, and thereby destroy the efficiency of the organization. They have not been slow in raising questions calculated to excite party prejudice, interlarded with apologies for the extortion practiced by railroad companies. In a word, they have said that the present excitement is but a "periodical effervescence" that will pass away as soon as the season of navigation opens and rates are somewhat reduced. We confess we have had some fears on this question, but thus far the management of affairs has shown good practical sense and sound judgment. The State Convention at Bloomington, with consummate skill, excluded all disturbing elements from their declaration of principles. The meeting at this place on Saturday was wisely heated to adopt, and finally postponed, the consideration of, the platform of principles proposed by Mr. Lynch, not because the underlying principles are unsound, but because it contains some things on which men may honestly differ, and that are of little practical importance in this movement. The decisions and declaration of independence are grand productions in their way, but would not be considered just the thing to attach to the constitution of a farmers' club.

So far as the railroad question is concerned, there is no need of charging venality and corruption on our State Governments. It is but a short time since that the people were anxious to have railroads built on any terms, and our legislatures only obeyed the behest of the people in granting charters without any reservations of any kind. Senator Douglas gained great popularity with the people of Illinois for procuring a land-grant which secured the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was regarded of incalculable value as

THE LAW COURTS.

Bostwick Suits---Opening of the Battle in the Skinner Case.

The Troubles at the Sny Island Levee Works Camp.

Another Curious Land Transaction---Charges Against an Attorney.

The Winstone Mortgage of Part of the Munn Estate.

Ogle County Railroad Bonds---A Dead Brother's Actions Raked Up.

Bankruptcy, General, United States, and Criminal Court News.

It appears that the provisioning of the camp of Sny Island Levee Works has been the subject of some difficulty, which has found its way into court, the employes having at one time threatened to strike in consequence of the prospect of starvation through lack of supplies, the caterers and the contractors having fallen out, and the state of affairs developed in the bill filed yesterday in the Superior Court, having the effect of for the time breaking up the Commissariat Department.

Edward Skelsey, of Keokuk, Joseph Skelsey, of Chicago, E. W. Fuller, of Canton, Mo., and R. P. Parker Pierce, the contractors of the works, under the firm name of Skelsey, Fuller & Pierce, are the complainants, and John J. Hollister and Joshua Pike the defendants. The complainants affirm that the works were authorized by an act approved April 24, 1872. They were carried on by from 300 to 800 men and 200 to 470 teams, according to the season. To supply provisions and forage for this large community, the firm let a contract, for mutual profit, for the carrying on of sale stores and depots, to said John J. Hollister, of Hannibal, Mo., and Joshua Pike, of Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., whereby it was agreed that Hollister & Co., as they called the latter firm, should furnish the capital, and pay 50 per cent of the profits on the sale of all provisions and supplies, except fresh beef and medicine, the right to sell which was reserved; all expenses of clerk hire and such like to be deducted from the amount realized before profits should be divided; complainants to have access to the books, bills, and invoices; complainants to settle with Hollister & Co., on the monthly pay-day, for all goods and materials furnished by the latter, on estimates and orders approved by the Superintendent of the works; complainants not to be responsible for goods sold without vouchers; such contract to be annulled on notice that the supply of goods and so forth should not prove satisfactory to the complainants. In pursuance of this contract, the store was put up, supplies were bought of the defendants by the complainants, and orders paid by the latter to the extent of about $4,000, of which sum about $2,000 was expressly paid for the purchase in advance of further provisions for the camp, namely: $1,000 to Hollister, and $1,000 to Pike, of which, it is charged, only $200 was expended for that purpose by the former, and the whole was appropriated by the latter for his own private purposes; whereupon the supply of provisions failed, and a strike of work was threatened, to avert which danger the complainants were compelled to send elsewhere for provisions, which they purchased at the highest retail price. They affirm that access was never permitted them to the books, as provided for by the contract; and that, with intent to commit fraud in these accounts—the provisions, instead of being bought in the open market, being bought of John J. Hollister himself, at his store in Hannibal, at high prices, thus preventing the profit that would otherwise have been made. These causes of complaint being stated to the defendants, the complainants declared the contract annulled, and applied to Hollister & Co. for an account, which they have refused to furnish, but, instead, have made a demand upon complainants for $11,000, threatening suits at law to enforce such claim, and to levy attachments on the works, and thus harass the operations of the complainants. They say they are willing to pay all that may be shown to be due by them to Hollister & Co., but they are sure that they owe them neither $10,000, $5,000, or any other sum. They pray the Court to restrain any interference on the part of the defendants with the Levee works, and the proceeding with any suits; that an account be taken, and a decree granted for whatever may be found to be due on either side. A temporary injunction was granted on bonds for $11,000.

THE BOSTWICK-SKINNER SUIT.

Those who have property to lose will have followed THE TRIBUNE reports of the Bostwick suits with interest. The first field day in the Skinner case was fought in Judge Gary's room yesterday, coming up on demurrer.

Mr. Edward Martin, counsel for George R. Clark, Samuel Rowe and wife, and some other less important defendants, consumed the entire forenoon and the greater portion of the afternoon in a speech of considerable power. He said that the argument for the demurrers naturally fell into three positions: 1. As to notice. The bill of the plaintiffs did not charge the defendants with notice or knowledge so as to hold them responsible for the frauds of their remote ancestors. 2. As to the administrator's sale. The sale, as shown by the bill, is good and sufficient to pass the estate of Bostwick. 3. As to the rest of the bill. The defendants' title is good enough for them. They can sustain it when properly called upon.

As to notice, the bill failed to charge defendants at bar with any notice or knowledge of the alleged frauds. The more important grounds on which plaintiffs attacked the administrator's sale were that the Court (the County Court of Cook County) had no jurisdiction to grant letters of administration in the case, and that the letters were granted on a petition which, though good enough on its face, was false and fraudulent in fact. In reply the defense argued, that the Court of the county where the intestate died was charged with his estate. The adjudication of that Court could not be questioned collaterally. The granting of letters of administration on a petition good on its face, though fraudulent in fact, was a legal proceeding, and the sale made under it was valid. The letters, however, could have been revoked by proper application to the County Court. Mr. Martin argued this point for a long time, and quoted several authorities to show that the Supreme Court of this State acted on the principle stated in several cases. He closed by calling attention to the fact that some of the defendants are public officers, intrusted with the consummation of vast improvements, and that the work upon which they are engaged would be seriously interfered with if the settlement of this suit was delayed beyond a reasonable time. He also alluded to a portion of Judge Gary's decision in the case of the deposed Police Commissioners, where His Honor referred to the annoyances with which men in official life are beset, and which he said he would protect them from in every legal way that suggested itself.

Mr. Edward Roby, counsel for the Bostwick heirs, replied briefly, the basis of his argument being that the defendants must establish what they set up. Administration proceedings in Cook County were not authorized by any statute, and these were accordingly void. Purchasers under them were the persons who committed fraud, and they could not derive title to the property through the crime. As to the foreclosure proceedings, they were also void for want of jurisdiction. The plaintiffs were entitled to redress unless their equity of redemption had been cut off by lapse of time. If the Court thought that the allegations of the plaintiffs would be improved by a more distinct statement than that made in the bill, it would be amended so that the subjects for determination would be, first, as to the validity of the administration proceedings, and second, as to whether the defense must set up its defenses and prove them, or that the plaintiffs must anticipate them by their bill and proofs.

At the conclusion of Mr. Roby's address the Court adjourned. Judge Gary said he would like to have the briefs of both parties; and promised to render a decision toward the close of the week.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT RESPECTING A LAND TRANSACTION.

William Bennett, sole minor heir of William Bennett, deceased, seems to be the victim of numerous conspiracies, first by a number of persons who thought they had a title to a share of the lands left him by his father, and second by one Wm. H. Stow, who produced a warrantee deed of eighty acres of said land, to him, from said Bennett, deceased, purporting to be a sale, but which his son and heir declares to be a forgery. Said deed is alleged to be dated in 1855, many years after the old man's death. Suits grew out of these claims. George Sedgwick and James M. Walker, attorneys, agreed to defend this last suit, to be paid by one-eighth of all they could save of said lands. Said attorneys, Bennett affirms, without his knowledge, compromised the matter for the sum of $20,000 to be paid to Bennett, and seven lots in the City of Chicago, one of which they sold to Lewis Fuellgraff for $900, its present value being $3,000. Bennett next makes an exceedingly grave charge, namely: that the attorneys sent for him, some time later, told him he must sign the transfer of the land, except of the above named lots, to Waller, that the money they had received from Waller, and others, in settlement of the litigation, and so forth, was only just enough to pay expenses, and that they did not care whether he signed or not, as he had already signed away all his interest to them, a fact of which he was not aware. The consideration mentioned in the quit claim deed, that he was thus by false representations induced to sign, was only $3,500; and had he been aware that the real price was $20,000, as he afterwards found it was, he never would have consented. He now prays the Court to decree the payment of all moneys that may be found due to him under the above transactions.

IN MUNN & SCOTT—THE WINSTONE MORTGAGE.

Frederick H. Winstone, whose advertised sale of a piece of property held by Ira Y. Munn, under a conveyance from Eliza Reinewan,—such sale being authorized under a mortgage made by Reinewan for $10,000, loaned to her by Winstone prior to the transfer to Munn,—was lately stopped by injunction of the Court, on the petition of the Assignees of Munn & Scott, yesterday filed his answer to that petition. He admits the matters of fact stated in the petition as to the mortgage held by him, its stoppage by injunction, and adjournment to the 31st instant; and proceeds to deny all knowledge of Munn being declared a bankrupt on the 23d of September, 1872, or that he conveyed said land to Charles W. Wheeler; but, whether these things be so or not, he holds to be immaterial as to his rights under the mortgage, and the rights of the Assignees to the bankrupt's estate. He is informed that the estate is worth $35,000, but cannot admit that it would sell at a sacrifice by public auction, inasmuch as the Assignees would have the power to bid at such sale and have the trust transferred to them, or they might pay the defendant the amount due, and he would make such transfer; all of which he is willing to do, wherefore he prays relief from the injunction.

OGLE COUNTY RAILROAD BONDS.

Among the new suits filed in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, was a bill by Mix et al. v. Jennings et al., a cause transferred from the Ogle County Circuit Court. This is a suit to restrain the collection of bonds and to declare them void, issued by Ogle County to the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company. The amount involved is not large, but great interest attaches to the case, the bonds having been sold to parties living in other States, transferred in payment for work done and material delivered, and trafficked in as a marketable security. The State Treasurer, the Railroad Company, all the persons known to have possession of such bonds, and all unknown holders, are made parties defendants to the suit.

A DEAD BROTHER'S SHORTCOMINGS.

The heirs of the deceased Thomas Covell have filed a bill, in which serious charges are made against the good faith and honesty of a dear departed brother, a bachelor, who died intestate. This brother is alleged to have tended the dying bedside of Mr. Covell, and shown him such attentions as were likely to awaken in the breast of the latter his most complete confidence and regard. Whilst enjoying the most intimate relations with the fast sinking Thomas, it is charged that he induced the latter to convey to him, absolutely, his real estate, upon the cunning device and pretense that it should be subdivided and partitioned among the children and widow, so that each might have his or her just share, and the property be laid out to the best possible advantage. The conveyance was duly made, but nothing was ever done by the bachelor, the present complainants remaining in undisturbed possession.

The defendants in this bill are the heirs of the interested bachelor, and they claimed the estate. The matter was taken into the courts, and the parties now pray for the execution of the decree then given defining their rights.

THE FIRE AGAIN RESPONSIBLE.

Marcus Peiser yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court v. the heirs of Edward A. Rucker, under the following circumstances: The complainant affirms that he obtained a loan on notes secured by mortgage on his real estate, in which his wife joined; that said notes were transferred to said Rucker; that the full amount was repaid to Rucker, and the notes and mortgage were duly returned to the mortgagors, who put them by, when the fire came and destroyed them, and they now pray the Court to release the lien that Rucker's heirs claim to have on the property.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

In the matter of Nathan Foster et al., George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed provisional Assignee, on the petition of the petitioning creditors, representing that the stock is valued at about $6,000, and that the assets besides include several thousand dollars' worth of accounts which it is for the interest of the estate should be speedily dealt with.

Straus, Hahne & Co., brick-makers and dealers, yesterday obtained leave of the Court to file a petition for mechanic's lien against Nos. 291 and 293 North avenue, belonging to the estate of George Hanslein, on which the have done work that has not been paid for.

Adjudications of bankruptcy were entered in the following cases: Theodore Walker, returnable befor Register Hibbard, 25th inst; Milo R. and Samuel R. Battles, returnable 24th inst., and Joseph and Marcus Metz.

Edward Sandford, of Morris, was, on Saturday, elected Assignee of the estate of M. Prescott, at the first meeting of creditors of that bankrupt.

NOTES FROM THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Blodgett sat in the Circuit Court all day yesterday, finishing up business in hand. It is announced that he will sit in the District Court on and after Wednesday (to-morrow) morning, and take up the trial calendar for the December term.

Judge Drummond will on Wednesday (to-morrow) continue the call in the United States Circuit Court; and an order was given for jurors for the March term.

An order for a venire in the United States District Court was yesterday given.

The Circuit Court got through the cause on trial in time to give the case to the jury before adjournment; but no verdict was rendered.

Quite a number of suits against the Occidental Insurance Company, of San Francisco, which have been pending in the Cook County Superior Court, were yesterday transferred to the United States Circuit Court, making a mass of paper which could not have been originally manufactured for a less sum than $25 at the recent price of stationery.

NOTES FROM THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury was empaneled, and John Sutton was appointed foreman; and a petit jury was empaneled for the week.

Timothy Regan and John Englesby, charged with burglary, were tried and found guilty; term fixed at three years in the Penitentiary.

Edward Cremeaux, charged with forgery of an order for glass, was tried, and the jury was discharged, being unable to agree.

Judge Williams presided.

GENERAL NOTES.

Appeals from Justices were the order of the day in the way of new suits yesterday.

Lawyers who file bills after noon earn the undying contempt of the reporters.

The few assumpsit suits filed yesterday were too miserably small to deserve notice.

James Matthews yesterday distrained on the premises occupied by William D. Pahlman, at No. 259 South Clark street, for $350. Eight barrels of Cedar Run whisky are the trophies of war.

In the matter of Hannum & Copp, George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Mix et al. v. Jennings et al.; record from Ogle County Circuit Court. Polensky v. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York; record from Cook County Circuit Court. Records of suits against Occidental Insurance Company of San Francisco, from the Superior Court of Cook County. Parnell Munsen v. Princeton Loan and Trust Company et al.; change of venue from Superior Court of Cook County.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,031—Bernard Heeney et al. v. James Dalton and Timothy Hays; assumpsit, $600. 6,032—Same v. A. B. T. Lynch; same, $500. 6,033—Grannis v. Olson; appeal. 6,034—Edward M. Bray v. Carson Blohme; appeal. 6,035—H. H. Chandler v. J. L. Campbell; same. 6,036—N. H. Sinclair v. John Worth; same. 6,037—P. F. White v. Hattie G. Barnes. 6,038—Frederick R. Wilson v. L. B. Walker; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,039—Samuel S. White v. D. F. Bacon; confession, $77. 6,040—Wm. Bennett v. George Sedgewick and James M. Walker; bill of complaint. 6,041—James Matthews v. Wm. D. Pahlman; distress for rent of No. 259 South Clark street; eight barrels of Cedar Run whisky. 6,042—Jacob A. Rothschild et al. v. Charles Shaffner and Herman Shaffner; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,043—Marcus Peiser v. M. Louise Steinburg et al., the heirs of Edward A. Rucker; bill to release lien on property mortgaged for $895, the notes and mortgage, which were given up, being burned by fire.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,529—Dotius D. Ives et al. v. Fernando C. Prescott; assumpsit, $500. 42,530—Elias R. Hord and Josiah B. Reeme v. Charles W. Dean and Joseph F. Mannington; petition to restore record. 42,371—Ruthling v. Kusher; appeal. 42,372—Malgard v. Connelly et al.; appeal. 42,373—Maria J. Covell et al. v. Henry Covell, Phoebe Brown, widow, and Sarah Granger, widow; bill to execute former decree. 42,534—Stephen W. Rawson v. Albert Kidder; confession of judgment, $3,291.97. 42,535—John Smith v. Andrew and Samuel F. Wright; replevin of one close glass carriage valued at $350. 42,536—Thomas Cogswell et al. v. E. D. Valentine; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,537—John v. Mary Klein, divorce; seven children; sixteen years married; habitual drunkenness alleged, and custody of children prayed. 42,538—Edward Jacob v. Frank Schmidt; confession of judgment; note, $300. 42,539—Edward and Joseph S. Kelsey, E. W. Fuller, and R. Parker Pierce v. John J. Hollister and Joshua Pike; bill for injunction. 42,540—Patrick Dunne et al. v. John C. McCord; case, $800. 42,541—Charles H. Low v. Perry & Co., Albany, N. Y.; attachment for $860, the parties being residents of this State. 42,542—Wm. H. Rand v. John Reid; assumpsit, $1,500.

PERSONAL.

Ole Bull will give two grand concerts at Central Hall on the evenings of March 10 and 11.

Mrs. Matilda Fletcher will attend the concert and lecture at the University Place Baptist Church this evening.

It is rumored by Michigan papers that Mr. George C. Kimball, Superintendent of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, is about to become General Superintendent of the Michigan Central.

An estonished party was the dramatic man of the *Journal* last night, when he carried a folio Shakespeare into McVicker's Theatre to use as a libretto, and could not find "Richelieu" in the volume. He now thinks that after all "Richelieu" was written by a man in Buffalo.

It is announced that one of our best-known and widely-esteemed clergymen, Rev. Robert Patterson, for years identified with a wide class of interests here, will immediately resign his pastorate of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, with a view of removal to California, his health demanding a change of climate.

Miss Isabella Freeman, an actress of considerable versatility, who was leading lady at Wood's Museum at the time of the fire, was married recently to Captain Norton, of the New Orleans and New York steamship, United States. During the spring Miss Freeman and Mr. George Ryer will appear at one of our theatres in a new play named "La Centenaire."

Messrs. T. B. and B. T. Wakeman, of the Chicago bar, leave for Sycamore, to-day, to defend the man Bride, charged with murdering Connors in July last, near Woodstock, Ill. He is fortunate in being defended by two wide-awake-men, either of whom could doubtless obtain all the supersedeases necessary to respite him until the day of judgment, if required.

Members of that virtuous body known as the Common Council of the City of Chicago are scandalized at the reckless disregard displayed by one of their associates for his most solemn pledges. Ald. Schaffner, who, it was understood, had "sworn off" speech-making for three months, spoke five times last evening, and Council was delayed accordingly.

The transfer of the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Chaplain of the garrison at Brownsville, Texas, calls forth from a local paper a warm eulogy on that gentleman's work. The item states that Mr. Porter graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1833, and came to Chicago, where he organized the first church, which, according to the paper referred to, is still one of Chicago's leading religious institutions.

Superintendent Washburn, having seen his persecutors creeping ignominiously out of the small end of a horn, has set his subordinates an example by personally assisting in the capture of half a dozen notorious thieves and burglars in the notorious house of the woman Empy, on State street. Did any of Mr. Washburn's predecessors every do such a thing? Had this occurred two months ago, Mr. Washburn would have been "suspended" for making a raid without permission of Messrs. Reno, Klokke, and Sheridan.

The following-named Chicagoans are in New Orleans: D. W. Baker, E. F. Henshaw, Dr. John Davies, C. F. Chisholm, E. G. Kertle and wife, Mrs. Clancy and daughter, Dr. Bell, Mrs. James Long, L. B. Boone and daughter, H. K. Morrill, J. A. Francis and wife, Lew Monheimer, Fred Leavitt, George T. Elliott and wife, Miss Lillie Elliott, J. Farmer, Tappen Halsey, W. H. Lord, Seneca Kimbark, J. C. McCord, Ed Lawrence, Dan Thompson and family, Robert Law and family, J. E. Otis, P. D. Smith, J. E. Whitehead, J. S. Carver, G. F. Bailey, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Hine, Mr. Rogers, R. T. Goodrich, and R. Burrows.

Mrs. Emma E. Keep has given $100,000 to the Ophthalmic Hospital, in New York.

S. D. Harris succeeds George E. Blakelee as editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, at Cleveland.

Congressman George F. Hoar is named for the Massachusetts Supreme Bench, an additional place having been created.

Some members of Congress have taken to pronouncing the name of Oakes Ames with two syllables, thus: O-cuss Ames!

That fascinating shovel-maker, the Hon. Oakes Ames, now starts on his newspaper travels as the Knave of Spades.

Gov. Dix has been imposed on by a female pardon-broker, who has made $1,500 out of the operation.

One D. W. Jobson is suing Daniel Drew for $10,000 for information given him in regard to speculation.

Col. J. H. Noteware has been re-elected, by the Nebraska Legislature, Superintendent of Immigration, and his salary fixed at $1,200.

John C. Bagby, of Rushville, Ill., as guardian, has twenty-five children to look after, beside seven in whom Mrs. B. has an interest.

It is reported that Gratiot Washburne, son of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, is soon to lead to the hymeneal altar a wealthy French widow.—*Galena Gazette*.

Nelson H. Van Voorhees, present Speaker of the House in the Ohio Legislature, will be a candidate before the Republican State Convention for the Lieutenant-Governorship.

Mrs. Alice C. Clymer, the favorite niece of the Cary sisters, to whom was left the paintings, library, etc., died at Jacksonville, Florida, a few weeks since.

Gov. Warmoth, while in Washington, was voted by the ladies the handsomest man in the capital. "How charming and handsome he is, to be sure; and so wicked besides," they say.

Senator Thurman is said to have made $75,000 from "rise of real estate." But, it may be added, he made more than that by saying "yes" to the minister at the proper time.

Whatever may have been Mme. Loyson's (Friar Hyacinthe's wife) losses by Messrs. Bowles, all her fortune was not swept away, for she has just made Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co. her bankers.

D. N. Foster, of Sterling, General Deputy of the Illinois State Grange, is traveling through the Military Tract at present, organizing granges in counties and townships.

William Barnes, son-in-law of Thurlow Weed, has been appointed General Manager of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York. He was for ten years Superintendent of the Insurance Department at Albany.

Wallace, the only South Carolina Congressman who is a white man, was the other day victimized out of $700, by "a strange woman." He voted, however, for increased pay, and now has $5,000 due him as unearned dividends.

Ex-President Hopkins, of Williams, is not deeply interested in college boating schemes, but expresses his preference for a skull race, the effect of which shall be to develop the cerebrum and the cerebellum, rather than the biceps.

They have discovered a "retired pirate" in San Francisco, and the papers are giving biographies of him. There are two or three about to retire in Washington. Their biographies may be found in Lanman's Congressional Dictionary.

Lord Westbury, an ex-Lord Chancellor of England (some who read this may possibly remember him better as Sir Richard Bethell, one of the greatest lawyers England has owned), has lately married Eleanor Maria, third daughter of the late Henry Tennant, Esq. The bridegroom has attained the mature age of 73.

The Right Hon. Arthur Henry Chicester was brought up at the Police Court, London, three weeks ago, charged with assaulting two policemen who interfered to prevent his backing a Hansom cab through shop windows and other property on Piccadilly. He was fined £5 for each assault and allowed to leave.

It is stated that in conjunction with a suit brought by John Kendrick, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn., against his father, for certain property, John Kendrick, Sr., has brought suit against his father, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Greene Kendrick, for $120,000 for advice given at various times on business matters and investments.

Taxes.

The books for the collection of State and County Taxes for the year 1872 will be closed in ten days.

JOHN W. TAPPAN,
Collector, office No. 161 LaSalle street.

A. L. MORRISON,
Collector, office corner of Halsted and Randolph streets.

JOHN B. WALSH,
Collector, office No. 129 North Clark street.

THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road.

Also of the Burlington & Missouri River Road.

Net Earnings of the Former in Eight Months, $2,315,944.42.

A Council Committee Meeting on Railroads.

The nineteenth annual report of the President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for eight months of the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, is now published, and gives the following interesting facts. The gross receipts and disbursements of the Company for the period named have been as follows:

From passengers	$1,243,321.47	
From freight	3,814,067.13	
From miscellaneous	332,519.91	
Burlington bridge	134,822.14	
Total revenue		$5,524,730.85
The operating expenses for the same period, exclusive of taxes	$3,099,003.51	
Taxes have been, in all	109,782.92	
		$3,208,786.43
Leaving net earnings for the eight months		$2,315,944.42
Amount of interest paid on bonds has been		616,715.52
Leaving a balance of		$1,699,228.90
Out of which has been paid Dividend No. 24	$932,645.00	
Rent of tracks	10,418.06	
Interest and exchange	45,629.10	
		988,692.16
Leaving of net earnings for 8 months to the credit of income account		$ 710,536.74
To which add surplus at commencement of the period, May 1, 1872		2,092,735.01
Making surplus to credit of this account		$2,803,271.75
Amount to credit of sinking fund, taken from earnings of previous years, is		1,179,744.88
Which, added to income credits, makes the amount of surplus		$3,983,016.63
The gross earnings exceed those of the corresponding eight months of last year		$ 75,833.72
The net earnings exceed those of the corresponding period of last year		121,718.12

The average number of miles of road operated from May to December, inclusive, was 787, an increase of 26 miles over the average of last year. The number and mileage of passengers, as well as the amount of freight carried, is also in excess of the same period of the preceding year.

From the above table it will be seen that the gross earnings of the road for eight months were $5,524,730.85; the operating expenses, exclusive of taxes, $3,099,003.51. During the same period of the preceding year the receipts were $5,448,897.13; expenses, $3,226,519.19; showing an increase in the gross earnings over the corresponding months of last year of $75,833.72; and a decrease in operating expenses of $127,515.68. The actual net earnings, therefore, are in excess of those of the corresponding period last year, $203,349.40. The percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings has been 56 9-100 exclusive of taxes, and 58 8-100 inclusive of taxes.

The net earnings of the road for the period embraced in the report, above operating expenses, taxes, and interest on bonds, not including bonds of branch roads, have been $10.41; and including interest on bonds of branch roads, $8.80 per share of capital stock. The entire gross earnings of the road have been at the rate of $7,019.99 per mile for eight months.

A large part of the grain crop of 1871 in the country along and tributary to the line has yet to be moved, and this added to the late harvest, equally abundant with that of the previous year, will, during the ensuing year, tax to the utmost, the freight equipments of the road. There have been brought into the city by the various railroads, during the last year, 684,075, head of cattle, of which this road carried 243,458; the total number of hogs brought to the city was 3,252,624, of which 985,145 arrived on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

The earnings of the road on the business to and from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, have been, for the last eight months:

Freight	$368,602.98
Passenger	153,996.02
Total	$522,598.98

The earnings of the traffic to and from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad have been:

Freight	$637,284.55
Passenger	218,155.36
Total	$855,439.91

An increase on the latter road, and a diminution on the former.

Attention is called to the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, extending from Aurora to Forreston, 80 miles, the stock of the road being $1,328,000, of which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad owns one-half. Its bonded indebtedness is $1,750,000, bearing annual interest at 8 per cent, which is $140,000.

The Chicago & Rock River Branch is now completed, and has already furnished considerable business for the main line.

In the renewal of track on the main line, steel has been substituted for iron, and the excess of the cost of steel over iron constitutes the largest item of construction expenditure. There have been laid during the period embraced in the report, 79 22-100 miles of steel-rail, making a total of 134 15-100 miles of steel rails now in use.

During the eight months, 17 engines have been added, making the total number on the road, 209. The equipment of the road has been added to by the construction of 4 passenger, and 166 freight-cars; 32 platform and coal-cars; 7 drovers' and caboose-cars; 14 hand and 16 rubble-cars, making the total equipment of the road as follows: Engines, 209; passenger cars, 88; inspection car, 1; pay car, 1; baggage, mail, and express cars, 44; freight cars, 2,716; coal and flat cars, 1,002; drovers' and conductors' cars, 89; dump cars, 40; tool cars, 3; pile driver, 1; hand cars, 282; rubble cars, 244. It is the purpose of the Company to add about 500 freight cars to its present equipment before the 1st of May. The acquisition of the Burlington & Missouri River Road may necessitate some additions to be made to the passenger equipment, but not to any considerable extent. The principal expenditure that will be required for the ensuing year will, of course, be on the track, and the substitution of steel for iron. It is expected that about 70 miles of iron on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad proper will be required to be replaced with steel during the ensuing year, aside from the amount that may be required on the Burlington & Missouri River Road elsewhere mentioned.

The permanent investment of the Company, on the 31st of December, 1872, on account of

Construction, equipment, cost of branch roads, railroad bonds, stock, and materials for future use, was		$41,568,609.99
Capital stock	$18,652,910.00	
Bonded debt, bearing interest	11,346,225.00	
Scrip issued to pay for Northern Cross Road from Galesburg to Quincy, not bearing interest	152,250.00	
Amount due bondholders Northern Cross Road, as par settlement with them	256,206.95	
Amount of bills and accounts payable over bills and accounts receivable, and cash	162,644.18	
Amount contingent liabilities for bonds on branch roads, upon which liability primarily rests	6,756,000.00	
		$37,326,236.13
Leaving a surplus of		$ 4,342,463.86

In the above statement, taken from the Treasurer's report, there is included that part of the original cost of the property which has not hitherto been represented in the accounts by either stock or bonds.

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER ROAD.

It is known to our readers that the purpose of uniting the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has been accomplished. The railroad and appurtenances have been transferred, and, on the last day of the year the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad took possession of their newly-acquired property, and the two roads have since been operated as one.

The acquisition of this road, extending, as it does, from Burlington to the Missouri River, connecting with the Union Pacific at Omaha,—and at Omaha, Plattsmouth, and Nebraska City, brought into connection with the railroad system of Nebraska, and, by its branches and connections, reaching the eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the system of Kansas roads, thereby, with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads, forming channels of commerce and highways to the country west of the Missouri, and to the Pacific, not likely to be broken or interrupted,—cannot fail to add largely to the permanent value of the combined property of the two Companies.

An abstract of a statement by the Assistant Treasurer of the newly acquired road of the property and assets of the Company, and of the amount and character of the liabilities assumed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, is printed, as follows:

ASSETS.		
Construction of 443 99-100 miles of road and appurtenances, including 16 miles of leased road	$14,042,188.57	
Equipment	2,108,137.54	
Materials	109,118.91	
		$16,259,445.02
Bills receivable for land sold		1,787,409.02
Value of land unsold, estimated		1,588,597.04
Total		$19,635,451.08
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock, including stock of branch roads		$7,397,672.76
Road bonds, 7 per cent	$ 2,600.00	
Land-grant and road mortgage bonds, 7 per cent	5,038,350.000	
Con. bonds, 2d series, 7 per cent	600,000.00	
Con. bonds, 3d series, 8 per cent	693,000.00	
Con. bonds, 1879 series, 8 per cent	438,000.00	
Con. bonds, 1894 series, 8 per cent	412,500.00	
Con. bonds, 1889 series, 8 per cent	506,500.00	
		$7,710,950.00
Bills and accounts payable and recivable		439,821.85
Total		$15,548,444.71
Balance represented by surplus to credit of income account		711,000.41
Land-grant including lands unsold and balances due on account of sales, valued at		3,376,006.06
		$19,635,451.08

The following statement presents a summary of the combined assets and liabilities of the two companies as consolidated, at the date of the report, in reference to the management and conduct of which future reports will treat:

SUMMARY STATEMENT.		
Permanent investment		$61,204,151.07
Capital stock	$26,050,582.76	
Bonded debt (including branches	25,813,185.00	
Scrip	152,250.00	
Due Northern Cross bondholders	256,206.95	
Bills and accounts payable and receivable balance their accounts	602,466.03	
		$52,874,680.74
Surplus		$8,329,470.33
SURPLUS ACCOUNTS.		
Sinking fund	$1,179,744.88	
Income account	3,514,272.16	
Surplus fund	259,447.23	
Land grant, etc	3,376,006.06	
		$ 8,329,370.33

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE ROAD.

The Common Council Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Division met yesterday afternoon to consider the action of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which laid its tracks on certain streets between Western avenue and the city limits without having obtained the permission of the City Government.

Alderman Bailey read a long ordinance giving the Company permission to lay all necessary tracks from a point on the south side of Kinzie street, at or near the crossing of Western avenue, to North avenue, provided it builds two viaducts every year under the direction of the Board of Public Works, the latter to designate the points at which they should be constructed. The remaining features of the ordinance are similar to those in the ordinance passed some months ago for the benefit of the Danville & Vincennes, and other roads.

The Committee decided to report the ordinance to the Council, where it could be amended to suit the tastes of Aldermen. Alderman Cullerton spoke against several of its provisions, and said that the Board of Public Works would never get the power conferred upon them by the ordinance with his vote.

UNFASHIONABLE WEDDING.

A Convicted Confidence Operator Married at the County Jail.

Justice Daggett, on account of the number of marriage ceremonies he performs, may not inappropriately be called the Parson of the Judiciary of Chicago. He seems to be the Grand Sachem of the Hymeneal Ring in this city, and to hold a commission which gives him all its important business. Especially has he been concerned in giving company to misery by uniting, "for better or for worse," the criminals of the county, confined in the Bridewell and County Jail. Only two weeks ago, his fiat enabled a woman to buy her liberty at the Bridewell by executing a contract of marriage. Yesterday afternoon he received a note from Mr. Foltz, of the County Jail, informing him that John A. Howell, the confidence operator, who was sentenced last Saturday by Judge Gary to two years in the Penitentiary, and Miss Mary Collins, had been granted a license for marriage, and requesting him to come over and perform the ceremony. Upon arriving at the jail Justice Daggett found a large crowd assembled in the south corridor, in the centre of which were Howell and his love. The Justice being informed by them of their wishes and intentions, there and then, in the presence of William Wray and Mrs. Louisa Boyce, Tom White and Molly Simpson, united them. The ceremony being performed, the guests of the wedding were ordered into their cells, the huge bars closed against them, and the Justice, leaving much happiness behind him, went away.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF JAMES LARMON.

The death of James Larmon removes from our midst a citizen who has long been identified with the most substantial growth of Chicago. Mr. Larmon was a native of Kentucky, and for more than twenty years has been zealous and earnest in all that pertained to the advancement of our city. He has been largely identified with real estate matters here, and though at the time he commenced his residence here he had turned the age of life which in many men marks the decadence of activity and new enterprises, few of our younger men had a stronger confidence than he in the future of Chicago. He was the pioneer in building constructions of the best class in neighborhoods where his judgment marked a future centre of our business, and he lived to see his predictions realized, though the great fire swept away the fine structures he years ago erected. His example, and the confidence in his integrity and sound opinions, had much to do with bringing Kentucky capital here, much of which came directly to and through him, to the good fortune of their present owners. Like many pioneers of his class, Mr. Larmon came short of realizing the full benefit his enterprise merited, and he was a severe sufferer in the reverses of 1857. But nothing ever changed the tone and interest with which he watched, guided, and advised in all matters of our growth. He was one of the most undaunted in the trial period of the fire, and never questioned the future of our complete and enlarged restoration. Mr. Larmon was a man of thought as well as action, a student of books as well as men, and leaves many friends who will mourn his death. Several brothers of deceased reside in this city and State, all sharing the views which made him a firm believer in all values predicated upon the growth of this section. The remains of deceased were taken to Russellville, Ky., yesterday afternoon, for interment.

FREDERICK P. UPDIKE,

a young man 26 years of age, and living in this city, died at Menton, France, last week. He went abroad to recover his health, being almost hopelessly consumptive.

Hard on English Doctors.

To the infinite disgust and dismay of the medical profession throughout "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," the Royal College of Physicians of London has announced that it does not recognize nor sanction the assumption of the title of "Doctor" by its licentiates. It appears, also, that neither has a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, or of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, any right, as such, to style himself "Doctor." The British Medical *Journal*, which communicates this information, adds that a university degree alone gives this distinguishing title to graduates in medicine, but overlooks the fact that, by long prescriptive right, which is occasionally exercised to this day, the Archbishop of Canterbury has the privilege of conferring the degree of "M. D." upon any person whom he may think qualified or worthy of it, and this diploma from the Archbishop confers the title of "Doctor" upon its recipient. The number of persons in the British islands who have graduated in medicine at the universities is very small indeed.

—The Swiss Government refuses to tolerate the presence of a Jesuit in any part of the country, on any pretext whatever.

THE COUNCIL.

A Special Committee Appointed to Investigate the Relief Society

The Small-Pox Hospital to Be Located on the New Bridewell Grounds---The New Gas Companies.

The Common Council held a regular meeting last evening, Ald. Heath in the chair. Present: Aldermen Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGennise, McAvoy, Sidwell, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Woodman, Corcoran.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

H. W. King, Esq., President of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, in response to a resolution offered in the Council, transmitted copies of the last annual report of the Society, which would have been ready sooner, but for the great amount of figure-work.

It was placed on file.

Ald. Bailey moved that a special committee of six be appointed to examine the report.

The point was raised that nothing was before the meeting.

The vote by which the report was filed was reconsidered, and Ald. Bailey renewed his motion.

Ald. Dixon moved to refer the subject to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Clark wanted to know if the Council had any authority to investigate as to the balances in the hands of the Society, and whether they drew interest?

The subject was discussed at great length, and, after a motion to indefinitely postpone had been lost,—yeas, 16; nays, 16,—and the motion to refer to the Finance Committee had failed,—yeas, 13; nays, 20,—the motion for a special committee was carried—yeas, 25; nays, 8.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and refused for sewers in Augusta street, from Milwaukee avenue to Reuben street; in Coolidge street, from Loomis to Laflin; in Rumsey street, between Indiana and Fourth; of the Woman's Home, to be relieved from paying a water-tax; to establish dock-lines on the West Fork of the South Branch from Western to Crawford avenue; against further change of grade of North Water street; for sidewalk on the west side of Dixon street from Blackhawk to Blank street; against laying railroad tracks on Ashland avenue; for opening John place from Halsted street to the C., B. & Q. Slip.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to cause the filling of Kinzie street at the junction of North Water and eastward on Water, to be suspended; to prepare an ordinance for a sidewalk on Kinzie street, between State and Cass; to build a sewer on Selbye street, near Division; to prepare an ordinance for widening the east bank of the river north of Twelfth street; to investigate as to the probable advantages or disadvantages of opening Milwaukee avenue to Lake street, in view of the fact that Kinzie and Carroll streets will be filled with railroad tracks, and that the building of a railroad across them would be a very expensive business; and to report the cost of a viaduct, the probable land-damages, etc.; to prepare an ordinance for a sidewalk on the west side of Halsted, from Wrong to Thirty-first; to report the reasons why the rebate for paving Canal street, from Madison to Twelfth, had not been paid; to proceed to clear away the building material and debris in front of completed buildings, especially in the First Ward.

RESOLUTIONS DIRECTING

the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners to make provision in the annual estimates for a fire engine in the Webster avenue house, for the purchase of a lot, and erection of an engine-house, and purchase of an engine, and for the purchase of an engine and lot on Halstead, near Thirty-fifth, were referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The Board was ordered to place fire-alarm boxes at the corner of Carroll and Hoyne, and Chicago avenue and Wood.

A resolution directing the Board to station a policeman at every school during recess, was referred to the Committee on Schools.

A resolution directing the Board to detail policemen enough to compel the railroad companies to remove all cars standing on the streets and obstructing the crossings, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary was directed to revise the ordinances in relation to licenses, so that the licenses may be prorated.

THE SCAVENGER.

A communication from the City Scavenger, Peter Downey, explaining how well he had done his duty, and how unjustly he had been accused, was temporarily tabled, to be taken up with the report of the Special Committee.

SMALL-POX.

The ordinance locating the Small-pox Hospital at the Bridewell Grounds was taken up.

The usual debate ensued, involving the great question as to whether the Bridewell Grounds or Lincoln Park were of the most importance, after which Ald. Cullerton moved to table the whole question.

The motion failed—yeas, 11; nays, 19.

The ordinance was then passed—yeas, 19; nays, 11.

NEW GAS COMPANIES.

The Committee on Gas Lights, to whom was referred the old ordinances relative to the National and Mutual Companies, being unable to agree, reported them back without amendment, expressing the opinion that they were carefully drawn, and companies organizing under them were offered sufficient encouragement.

The report was laid over.

THE RELIEF AND AID.

The Chair announced as the special committee on the relief and aid report, Messrs. Bailey, McGennise, Clark, Sidwell, Schaffner, and Woodman.

Messrs. Schaffner and McGennise declined.

The Council adjourned.

Farwell's Great Dry Goods House.

A walk through the extensive retail rooms of Messrs. Jon V. Farwell & Co. will satisfy the skeptic that the firm is performing all it promised in the matter of affording the people an opportunity of purchasing choice, uninjured dry goods at the lowest prices ever asked. The obliging superintendent takes pleasure in piloting visitors through the establishment, and is never so happy as when he calls particular attention to the better class of goods, and explains why they are better and cheaper at Farwell's than at any other place. He will display the elegant colored gros-grain silks at $2.25, $2.50, and $3, which cost less per yard, by $1.50 to $2, than they have ever been before. The stock of laces, ribbons, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, shawls, poplins, and dress goods will also be freely exhibited. Those who desire to make purchases from it should not hesitate long, as it is rapidly decreasing before the army of buyers who daily throng the rooms. The carpet rooms also present great attractions. All styles and textures can be found there, from a common ingrain to a luxurious moquette. This cheap sale of Farwell's should be remembered by those who desire to save money, and at the same time secure useful and durable goods.

The Fine Arts.

A collection of seventy-five oil paintings, in which are many choice subjects by artists of eminence, is to be sold without the least reserve, at auction, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the salesrooms of Wm. A. Butters & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street. The pictures are now on exhibition.

—Some of the Baptist papers are discussing the question whether Regular Old-Line Baptists should commune at a table where Free-Will Baptists are permitted to participate.

—The corner-stone of an American Protestant Episcopal church was laid in Rome on the 25th of January. It will, when completed, be the first edifice devoted to Protestant worship yet erected within the walls of the city. Its site is in the Via Nazionale, a new street leading from the railway terminus to the centre of Rome. The church is to accommodate 750 persons, and is estimated to cost $60,000. The style is Gothic. It is dedicated to St. Paul, on the anniversary of whose conversion the ceremony took place. Among those present was the Bishop of Derry, who delivered an address.

REMOVAL.

Removal.
WM. H. LOTZ,
PATENT SOLICITOR,
REMOVED TO
Rooms 25 and 26, 155 and 157 Washington-st.,
Between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have succeeded, at great expense, in arranging for the GRAND COMBINATION of the

THEO. THOMAS AND RUBINSTEIN CONCERT COMPANIES.

THIS GREATEST CONCERT COMBINATION ON RECORD will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS, one on the South Side and one on the West Side of the city. These Concerts will occur on Monday, March 17, and Tuesday, March 18, and will be the first appearance in the West and the second in America of these two great companies together. Full particulars announced Wednesday. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON Street Life in Europe, To-Night,

At the Michigan-av. Baptist Church. Admission, 75c. Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at 166 Wabash-av., and cor. State and Madison-sts.

ROBERT COLLYER'S LECTURE, announced for to-night, is necessarily postponed.

Prof. MORSE'S Scientific Lectures, with inimitable Blackboard Illustrations—South Side, next Monday, March 10; West Side, next Tuesday, March 11. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 25c.; for sale at Star Depots next Thursday. CARPENTER & SHELDON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This evening Joint Benefit of the Favorite Comedians,

Katie Wilson and Ed. Marble,

When will be produced, first time in four years, the magnificent Sensational Drama,

UNDER THE GASLIGHT,

Introducing the Terrific Railroad Sensation. Miss Mary Graham, Callie Curtis, James Hirsh, Mast. Eugene, and several other prominent professionals have kindly volunteered for this occasion, to appear in their several specialties. Wednesday Matinee—Benefit of Miss Kate Fletcher.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Last Nights of

EDWIN BOOTH IN HIS GREAT CHARACTER, RICHELIEU.

Thursday—Shakesperian Comedy Night, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Benedick... Edwin Booth | Dogberry... J. H. McVicker. Friday and Saturday, only Nights of MACBETH. Saturday—BOOTH MATINEE.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Another Bill of Novelties. MACKIN and WILSON in their wonderful Songs and Dances. THE ABYSSINIAN DWARF TOMMY. VOCAL QUARTETTE. Sketches from Nature.

ROBERT MAKE-AIRS, with new and beautiful scenery. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, March 3, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the celebrated comedian and Chicago favorite,

HARRY LINDEN,

In his inimitable impersonation of WOOL in his great specialty drama of the

HIDDEN HAND!

COURTRIGHT & GILBERT, WYLIE HAMILTON. Friday—Benefit of HARRY LINDEN.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Parlor Home of Comedy,

Monday, March 3, during the week, and at the Matinees, reappearance of the Popular Comedian JOHN DILLON, in the amusing comedietta, THE SILENT PROTECTOR. Second and last week of the Great London Success,

FALSE SHAME.

"The scenery has never been equaled in Chicago."—*Tribune*.

"An admirable play."—*Times*.

March 10, Bartley Campbell's "PERIL; OR, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH," introducing the charming Miss Phillis Glover, the piquant Sidney Cowell, and Mr. J. W. Norris.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

LECTURE BY Rev. A. E. Kittredge,

Thursday Evening, March 6.

Music by CHICAGO ORATORIO SOCIETY. Tickets at Lyon & Healy's, Kennicott's, and Horton's Library.

UNIVERSITY PLACE BAP'T CH'H.

HUMOROUS LECTURE, BY RALPH E. HOYT,

In combination with a CONCERT by Distinguished Musical Artists of this city,

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

Admission, 50 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Church.

EIGHTH PRESBYTERIAN CH'CH,

Corner Washington and Robey-sts.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4,

Lecture by Rev. W. H. Milburn, THE BLIND PREACHER.

Subject—"The Roast Beef and Plum Pudding of Merrie Old England, or What a Blind Man Saw in England." Tickets, 50 cents.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, March 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, March 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, March 22, noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Thursday, March 27, 3 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports.....$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.....35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.....38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richelieu."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Under the Gas Light."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE — WILBOR'S COMpound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

HOW CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—IT IS now generally admitted that the only medicines that will cure Consumption are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

The Mandrake Pills clear out the liver and restore it to a healthy condition, purge off the foul slime and diseased matter that is stopping up the stomach and bowels, and interfering with their proper work; they are free from calomel or any other thing that is injurious to the system, and can be taken with safety by all classes and conditions. The Seaweed Tonic gives tone to the stomach and other organs, creates a good appetite, and assists to digest the food, strengthens the general system, and the person will soon grow strong and increase in flesh.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the diseased matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration; heals all sores and cavities in the lungs, and thus are persons restored to health who had been given up as incurable with Pulmonary Consumption. In a few cases the medicine may not succeed, not from any want of power in the medicines themselves, but solely on account of the imprudence of those using them.

I find the great error with most people is, that they do not take proper care of themselves, and, by exposure to our damp and cold atmosphere, are continually adding cold to cold, so that nothing will do them any good. I wish to state here very emphatically, that if people wish to get well they must avoid exposure, damp, cold, or changeable weather, particularly during the winter or early spring. They must not take cold, and, in my extended experience, I have found it best for consumptive people during the cold and damp weather to remain in a well ventilated room, and, with a thermometer, regulate the temperature at or near a uniform standard.

The temperature most grateful and invigorating to the human system ranges from 65 to 72 degrees, but it may be made higher or lower, to suit peculiarities. This temperature seems to abstract the heat of the body in about the same proportion in which it is generated in the healthy state of the system, and this degree of temperature is therefore the most congenial, for it neither exhausts the vital powers, nor gives rise to any unpleasant sensations.

For the proper physical exercise, walking in the room and exercising with calisthenics will be ample to give a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and materially assist digestion.

The diet requires strict attention. A nutritious and easily digested diet is necessary to assist in making good blood.

Every one acquires a knowledge by experience, what does and what does not agree with them.

Avoid all substances that are heavy on the stomach, and seem to disagree with it; use only such articles as experience demonstrates are right and proper.

I fully believe that nearly all consumptives, who take my medicines according to the directions, and practice strictly the above diet and regimen, will get well, as thousands have been cured who have taken proper care of themselves, and used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia. And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, March 4, 1873.

The farmers of Sangamon County meet to-day at Springfield, to form a county organization.

The Agricultural College bill is lost for this session, the House having refused to accept the report of the Conference Committee.

In behalf of the House of Representatives, Gen. Butler has formally presented the name of Judge Delahay to the Senate for trial. Nothing is to be done in Judge Sherman's case until next winter.

The appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to reside in Chicago and take charge of the public moneys in this city, was authorized by the Senate yesterday. His office will be in the Custom-House.

The Bank of England has been victimized to the extent of $1,000,000 by forged United States 5-20 and 10-40 bonds. The fraud was discovered by the Rothschilds, who noticed on some of the bills a difference in the color of the inks used. A reward of $12,500 has been offered for the detection of the forgers, who are said to be Americans.

When the annual report of the Relief and Aid Society was presented to the Common Council, last night, a debate arose upon the right of the Council to look into the balances in the hands of the Society to see whether they had drawn interest on account of the Society. The debate led to the appointment of a special committee of six to examine the report.

The Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill have reported in favor of the increase of salaries from the President downwards. They fix the pay of Congressmen at $7,500, which excludes all allowances, except for necessary travel between their homes and Washington. At the same time the Committee refuse the female Government clerks an increase from $900 to $1,200. The report is accepted by the House.

To judge from the tone of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, the Mormons do not dread the approach of the United States troops half as much as the advent of corrupt officials. That journal expresses the most friendly feelings to Gen. Sheridan and the army generally, but adds: "What we object to are Judges who might betray their office, and special legislation depriving our citizens of their rights." This statement is evidently founded on experience.

Mr. Charles Reade seems to make his libel suits pay. He has just recovered £200 damages from a journal whose fastidious critic spoke of his play of "Shilly-Shally" as indecent. One of the English journals suggests that it is fortunate Mr. Reade does not have to encounter as a critic the member of a school board who objected, a few days ago, to hanging up the commandments in the school-rooms, because "the seventh was so improper, and suggested such bad ideas."

An aggressive policy of litigation has been begun by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad against some of the persons who attempted to ride in its cars for the legal fare of three cents a mile. The suits are brought for trespass, and the damages are laid at $10,000 in each. The money offered by the "law-abiders" was taken as offered, but none of them were carried further than the established rates of the Company allowed. They were then ordered to leave the cars, but refused, and it is for the delay of the train,—which was detained on a side track three hours until assistance arrived to eject the alleged trespassers,—that the suits are brought.

The Morrison (Ill.) *Independent*, in discussing the railroad question and the recent decision, says, "The courts can be corrupted by money and influenced to make decisions in favor of railroads, and it is solely on the courts that they rely." And again, "We do not acknowledge corporations as our masters, because they can buy Supreme Court decisions." To all such stuff as this there is, of course, no reply in the way of argument. At the same time, it is evident that there is some brilliant personage connected with the Morrison *Independent* who is a candidate for another contempt case. If the Chicago *Journal* wants company, there is a man in Whiteside County anxious to serve.

In the interview had by Robert Whittle's Indian wife with the Modocs she was told that they were tired of seeing women come to them; women could not tell when men lied; let the white Commissioners come, and they would be glad to talk. The Commissioners have taken the hint, and, last Saturday, met Capt. Jack with thirty of his warriors, each of whom they found armed with the latest pattern of the needle-gun. The Commissioners stated the terms of peace to be that the Indians should surrender to the military authorities and be removed to reservations in Arizona, Indian Territory, or Southern California. The savages assented to these proposals, as they always do, and it is hopefully announced that the war is at an end.

The Tory newspapers of England are beginning to complain of a "Liberal Press Agency," which promulgates the Government news to the Liberal papers before the Opposition press can get it. Whether the possession of the telegraph system by the Government facilitates this project or not, is not stated. We should infer that such was the case; it is certain that this is but one step removed, and that the Government use of a telegraph monopoly for this purpose will follow. It is not alone a matter of furnishing the news at the earliest dates, but also that of giving it a coloring to suit Government purposes, to which the Opposition press of England objects. Here is precisely the evil against which the opponents of the Government telegraph scheme in this country have warned the people.

England is not without its railroad troubles. There has long been a law of Parliament forbidding the different corporations from throwing any hindrances into the way of each other, or of the canals, and requiring them to assist in the general disposal of the business of the country. The London Board of Trade have discovered, however, that the railroads disregard the law, and their President has introduced a bill into Parliament providing for the appointment of a board of three Commissioners, one of whom must have legal and one railway experience, to enforce observance of the law. The *Spectator* hopes the bill will fail, so that the railways may make themselves as odious as possible, and thus lead to their absorption by the Government. The *Spectator* believes that this would be the means for paying the National debt. It might, however, be the means of increasing it in the long run.

The Pomeroy Committee report that none of the charges of bribery made by Simpson against Pomeroy have been sustained. They give both versions of the York case, and think that there are circumstances affecting the credibility of York's story. This gentleman is said to have been the chief actor in the effort to not only defeat Pomeroy, but to deprive the State of its free and deliberate choice of a Senator. The Committee are frank enough to intimate that there are parts of Pomeroy's conduct which are not satisfactorily explained, and that there are some discrepancies between his statements and those of Page, whom, he says, he meant to get the $7,000 he gave York, but they report that, on the whole, York fails to make out his charge. Senator Thurman dissents from this conclusion, and states his belief that Pomeroy did make Simpson and York corrupt offers, and that his version of his payment of $7,000 to York is so improbable that no reliance can be placed upon it.

A committee of the Constitutional Commission of New York charged with the duty of investigating the city, county, and town debts in the State have reported that these local debts reach the enormous sum of $214,000,000, exclusive of the State debt proper. Of this sum, railroad aid debts reach $26,919,662; public building debts, $10,416,864; bonds issued for roads, boulevards, streets, avenues, and bridges, $36,658,144; water-works and fire apparatus, $29,335,383; parks, local improvements, and ordinary muncipal debts, $84,052,655. The total debt is equal to 10½ per cent of the assessed valuation of the property of the State. The debt of the City of Poughkeepsie is 31 per cent of its assessed valuation, and that of Oswego 21 per cent. Utica and Binghamton are each bonded to the extent of 16 per cent; Brooklyn, 15 per cent, and New York City, 10½ per cent. The Committee recommend that hereafter local debts beyond 10 per cent of the assessed valuation (including present debts) be prohibited.

The Credit Mobilier spirit seems to have extended to Prussia. Herr Lasker, a member of the Prussian Parliament, recently made a speech in which he charged that several persons occupying Government positions, naming one Privy Councillor Wagener, had been engaged in selling railway concessions. The Minister of Commerce at first repudiated the charge, and there was an effort on the part of the Government to suppress the matter on account of the scandal it would create. But Herr Lasker persisted in his charges and demanded an investigation. It is said that the Emperor, who has always been set against robbery of the State, now insists that there shall be a full investigation, with the punishment of those who shall be found guilty. The discovery of corruption in the high official circles of Prussia, simultaneously with the exposure of corruption in this country and of a similar nature, shows that both are to be attributed largely to the spirit of the age, which is greedy for gain, and stops at no means whereby men may put money in their purses. It is safe to predict, however, that if the Prussian officials shall be proved to be equally guilty with Credit Mobilier Congressmen, they will not escape the punishment they have earned.

The action of the Senate in adding $6,000,000 to the appropriations passed by the House drew forth some very plain talk from Mr. Beck. According to that gentleman, when it is desired to get through Congress some swindle of a particularly outrageous kind, it is kept out of the House and is carried to the Senate, which Beck calls "that disreputable body," and by it is added as an amendment to the Appropriation bill. These amendments do not return to the House, but are submitted to a conference committee. In this way the most corrupt schemes elude the honest vigilance of the Lower House. He estimated that by this procedure at least $33,000,000 would be taken, without proper Congressional scrutiny, out of taxpayers' pockets by the pending bill. One result of such action is, that neither the tariff nor internal taxes can be reduced, since the appropriations exceed the wildest estimates by at least $9,000,000. Mr. Beck ended with the assertion that the House was a more honest body than the Senate,—a remark which does not define the reputations of either.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and generally higher. Mess pork was in good demand, and 20c per brl higher, closing at $13.55@13.60 cash, and $13.80@13.85 seller April. Lard was quiet, but 10@12½c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $7.65@7.70 cash, and $7.85@7.90 seller April. Meats were quiet and steady, at 4⅝c for shoulders; 6⅛c for short ribs; and 6⅜c for short clear. Dressed hogs were dull, and 25c per 100 lbs lower, at $5.25@5.30. Lake freights were more active, and ½c higher, at 13@13½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at 86c per gallon. Flour was quiet and strong. Wheat was active, and 1½c higher, closing at $1.21⅜ for regular No. 2 spring, and $1.23⅝ seller April. Corn was active, and ½c higher, closing at 31⅝c for regular No. 2, and 32½c seller April. Oats were rather more active, and ⅛c higher, at 26½c cash, and 27c seller April. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 64½@65c. Barley was quiet, and 2c higher, at 72c seller the month, and 73@74c for car lots of good No. 2 Live hogs were fairly active, but a shade lower, closing weak at $4.35@5.00. There was a good demand for beef cattle at full last week's closing prices. Sheep were in good request, and unchanged.

In connection with the bill reported by the Wilson Committee, providing for a suit against the Credit Mobilier organization by the Government, we have a report of a suit just decided by Vice-Chancellor Malins, in England. The facts in that case, were that Harvey Lewis, a member of Parliament, Sir Joseph McKenna, and Mr. Frazier Henshaw were at one time Directors of the National Bank of Liverpool. As such Directors they used the money and credit of the bank in discounting the notes of a certain "International Contract Company," in which they were interested. In fact they, as bank Directors, dealt with themselves as Directors of the Contract Company. The bank lost by these dealings $1,150,000, and was liable for more. This suit was brought by the officers of the bank against these Directors to recover from them individually the amount lost through their mismanagement, and the case has been before the English Courts since 1866. The Vice-Chancellor has now decided that the Directors are responsible to the bank for all the losses sustained by it in the transaction.

Oakes Ames and his associates, as Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, contracted with themselves as Directors of the Credit Mobilier, by which the former lost many millions of dollars. Under the principle of this English decision, the Directors and Trustees of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who treacherously sold or gave away the property of that Company to another corporation of which they were also managers, are responsible, personally, for all the loss sustained.

REFORM IN POLITICS.

The investigation of the Credit Molilier corruption, although it has eventuated in a lame and impotent result, has subserved a very important purpose in emphasizing the demand which was made by a considerable portion of the American people, a year ago, for the formation of a political party which should be competent to grapple with the current questions of the time, and check the rapidly-increasing abuses which were creeping into the administration of the Government. One of the strongest reasons urged for the breaking up of old party lines was the prevalence of corruption in official places, and the general demoralization of the dominant party, both of which facts grew directly out of the war. The charge, however, was denied, and the specific instances which were alleged were at once consigned to the convenient category of Greeley lies and campaign slanders. Nevertheless, the seed which was planted at Cincinnati began to germinate. The election took place, and the Administration party was successful. President Grant carried most of the States, but was not elected by a majority of the American people. Thousands of voters staid away from the polls, showing that the people were beginning to think for themselves, and that party discipline was beginning to relax. Then came the meeting of Congress. The demand of the people and the press that these corruptions should be investigated could not be ignored. Committees of investigation were appointed and were fairly constituted. The investigations have been thoroughly conducted, and have occupied the entire session of Congress, and their result has shown, confessedly, the existence of corruptions more widespread and extensive, and more profoundly humiliating to the National character, than was charged in the indictment framed at Cincinnati. It was proved incontrovertibly that high public officials had been guilty of a gigantic fraud upon the United States Treasury in the construction of a great public work, and that, after enriching themselves, they had left the Government without any security for its immense grants of money and lands; and that members of Congress had received gifts of stock intended to influence, and which probably did influence, legislation; that Senators were holding seats to which they had been elected by unblushing frauds and briberies. It was furthermore shown that the State of Louisiana was in the possession of a government which had come into power by a series of atrocious usurpations and unexampled frauds, and was only kept in power by Federal bayonets. With these and numerous minor examples of abuse of power and outrageous frauds, clearly proven, the Republican majority in Congress has not punished one of these dishonest officials; has not rebuked those Congressmen who accepted gifts; has not disturbed the seats of those proven to be corruptly elected; and has virtually voted to continue the Kellogg Government in power in Louisiana after declaring that it had obtained power by usurpation and fraud, and after severely condemning it. Such mortifying and humiliating results as these show that the Republican party is either so hopelessly involved in misdemeanors that it cannot rebuke them without criminating itself, or that it is incompetent to punish corruption, and has lost the youthful integrity and vigor it once had in dealing with National abuses. Mr. Carpenter, in his Louisiana speech, incidentally told a truth which he would not have done had he made his speech a day or two later, after the will of the Executive had been made known. "The time has come when the Republican party has got to be honest, whether it wants to or not," said Mr. Carpenter, in reply to Mr. Morton. When a party has arrived at that point that it can only be honest upon compulsion, then it is time for it to wind up its affairs and give place to some other party.

In searching about for a party competent to manage the Government, the Democratic party does not offer more attractive inducements than the Republican, although some of its leaders are just now rolling their eyes and holding up their hands in horror at Republican depravity, and some of its organs are undertaking to read lessons of honesty and propriety to the people. Upon this state of facts the Milwaukee *Sentinel* makes the observation that the Democratic party, having plunged the nation into a gigantic war, and having accumulated upon us a debt of over two thousand millions, is in no position to ask the people to set itself up as a reformer of abuses. This is true. If it had no other record to make it odious in the eyes of the people, the millstone of slavery and the rebellion, which are hanging about its neck, would forever make it too heavy a load. It cannot convince the people that it is the champion of justice or morality as long as the injustice and immorality of slavery are remembered. It cannot find listeners to its claims of patriotism as long as its efforts to hinder the Government in putting down an armed rebellion are remembered. It cannot easily inveigh against corruption while Tammany is remembered.

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party being able to administer the Government in accordance with the ideas upon which it was originally based, the one having proved itself incompetent and the other having long ago been disqualified by the people, it follows that a new party must undertake that task. A beginning toward the formation of that party has already been made, and it is auspicious that none of its leaders have been found guilty of being concerned in any of the frauds and corruptions which have been recently exposed. The following of this new party will come from those of both the old parties who are opposed to corruptions and usurpations of every sort, and who believe that the old parties are incompetent to reform themselves. Whether these be few or many at the present time, is not important. Such a party is a necessity, and it will grow as fast as the awakened virtue of the people comes to the front.

LOUISIANA—ILLINOIS.

Congress has, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Morton, undoubtedly representing the President, refused to take any action respecting the alarming condition of things in Louisiana. What that condition of things is may be better understood if we assume that the same events took place in Illinois. The facts would read about as follows:

That after the result of the election had been sufficiently ascertained to show that the State had elected Oglesby Governor, Beveridge Lieutenant-Governor, and a large Republican majority of both branches of the Legislature, John Smith applied to Judge Treat, of the United States District Court for Southern Illinois, representing that there were some 50,000 persons in the State of Illinois who had not voted, and whose votes if added to those actually polled would have elected Gustavus Koerner Governor, General Black Lieutenant-Governor, and a large majority of the Liberal candidates for both Houses of the General Assembly; that the returning officers of the various counties had sent their returns to the Secretary of State, who pursuant to law would lay them before the General Assembly; that this General Assembly, as returned elected, would soon meet, and would, if permitted to do so, declare the said Oglesby and Beveridge elected, and would then continue to act as the General Assembly of Illinois, and such Assembly would elect Oglesby to the United States Senate. Upon this recitation of facts Judge Treat issued an order prohibiting the Secretary of State, Governor, or other State officer receiving any returns of the election, or from laying them before any body calling itself the General Assembly of Illinois, to be canvassed; that the Board of Railroad Commissioners, or a majority of them, consisting of Gustavus Koerner, David S. Hammond, and R. P. Morgan, Jr., should, upon such information as they could obtain, and to the best of their ability, make and publish a statement of what the vote of the State actually was, including in that count all the votes of all those who had not voted; that the persons declared by Koerner, Hammond, and Morgan to have been elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should alone be recognized; that said Board of Railroad Commissioners should in like manner make out a list of all persons whom they should decide to have been elected to the Legislature; that they should furnish a list of the same to the United States Marshal; that all other persons not on this list, claiming to be members of the General Assembly, should be prohibited from assembling. Under this order, the Railroad Commissioners proceeded to canvass the vote. They applied to Governor Palmer and the Secretary of State for the official returns, which were refused; they then made out a statement as near to what they thought the returns ought to have been as practicable, and declared Koerner elected Governor and Black Lieutenant-Governor. They made out also a list of the new Legislature, giving the Liberals 100 Representatives, and the Republicans 53 and the Liberals 35 Senators, and the Republicans 16. This list they gave to the Marshal, and Judge Treat gave the latter an order upon Gen. Sheridan for two companies of infantry and artillery, to install the Legislature elected by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. This Legislature then met at a public hall,—Gov. Palmer refusing them the use of the State-House, and declining to recognize them as a legal body. Once assembled, this body impeached Gov. Palmer, and, pending his trial, elected David S. Hammond Acting-Governor. Gov. Hammond at once telegraphed to the President, and received an instant answer:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Dec. 12, 1872.
Acting-Gov. Hammond, Springfield, Ill.:
Let it be understood that you are recognized as the lawful Executive of Illinois, and that the body assembled at Cook's Opera-House is the lawful Legislature of the State, and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect, and also that all necessary assistance will be given to you and the Legislature herein recognized to protect the State from disorder and violence.
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Gov. Oglesby and a hundred Republicans telegraphed that they would go to Washington to explain their side, but were arrested by the following:

R. J. Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.:
Your visit with a hundred other citizens will be unavailing so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made, and will not be changed; and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored.
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

And, immediately after, the following was sent from Washington:

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, &c., &c.:
You may use all necessary force to preserve the peace, and will recognize the authority of Gov. Hammond.
By order of the President:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The Koerner Legislature being thus recognized, a further application was made to Judge Treat, who ordered the Marshal to employ the Federal troops, seize the State-House and armory, and expel Palmer and the State officers; which order was obeyed and executed by the troops. At this time, Gov. Palmer applied to one of the State Courts for restraining process, when the Legislature abolished the Court, and then created a new one, to which Gov. Hammond appointed one of the defeated Liberal candidates Judge. This Judge declared that the Railroad Commissioners were the only persons in Illinois legally authorized to canvass the election returns; that the Legislature appointed by them was the legal Legislature of the State, and that all its proceedings from first to last were right and proper. This decision was telegraphed to Washington, and the President sent a special message to Congress informing them that in the first instance he had only sustained Judge Treat's decision, which was now formally sustained by that of the State courts; and that, unless Congress should otherwise provide by law, he should have Gen. Sheridan and the troops uphold the Koerner-Hammond Government. In the meantime, the Legislature having declared Koerner to be Governor, he was sworn in, the Federal troops surrounding and protecting him; and the same Legislature at once elected Hammond United States Senator. Gov. Oglesby also took the oath of office; but he is threatened with arrest by the United States Marshal if he attempts to exercise any official authority.

When this matter came up in the Senate, Mr. Morton fully admitted that the orders of the Federal Judge were all mockeries of justice and disgraceful usurpations, but contended that the Hammond-Koerner Government having been sustained by the State Court, there was nothing to be done but to let it govern Illinois for four years, and, if the people clamored and revolted, Gen. Sheridan was there to shoot them down and reduce them to obedience. It is true that Senators Logan, Carpenter, Hill, Alcorn, Edmunds, and others protested in behalf of the people of Illinois; but the Senate refused to disturb the existing status, and the President is to uphold the Koerner Government by the force of bayonets.

Now, if our readers will merely change the names of Illinois to Louisiana, of Treat to Durell, of Oglesby to McEnery, of Hammond to Pinchback, of Koerner to Kellogg, they will have the condition of affairs in Louisiana as described by Senator Carpenter, and as it in fact exists.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Experience has taught that the Railroad and Warehouse law of this State is seriously defective in its provisions for the grading of grain, and that these provisions are especially injurious to the grain-trade of Chicago. Under the law there are only three grades allowed for any one kind of grain,—whether winter wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, rye, or barley. All grain shipped to Chicago must be accredited to one of these three grades, or thrown out as rejected. These grades are entirely arbitrary, requiring certain qualities without reference to the different characteristics of different crops, or the various qualities of various lots. A car-load of wheat which is adjudged by the Inspector to fall short of No. 1 grade is thrown back on No. 2, regardless of the fact that it may have an actual value of several cents per bushel more than the ranging price of No. 2 wheat. A case of actual occurrence, two or three days ago, will illustrate this unjust discrimination. A farmer had a lot of wheat to send to Chicago. He loaded one car and shipped it. He then found that the remainder fell considerably short of a car-load, and put it in bags for the purpose of saving the cost of a whole car. The wheat arrived in Chicago,—that in bulk being ranked as No. 2, and that in bags as No. 1, with a difference of seventeen cents a bushel. This may have been the fault of incompetent inspection to some extent, but the probability is, that the wheat was not good enough for No. 1 nor bad enough for No. 2, and that the average actual worth of the entire lot was somewhere between these two grades. Had the whole of it come in bulk, it would probably have been assigned to No. 2 grade, in which case the shipper would have been defrauded out of eight cents a bushel of the actual worth of his grain. The wheat-growers and dealers of the Northwest are beginning to find this out, and the result is that they send their wheat to Chicago only when they are forced to do so by their inability to secure transportation or storage elsewhere. The final results of the continuation of such a policy must be ruinous to the grain-trade of Chicago, for a desire on the part of the producers to ship to other cities will speedily create the facilities elsewhere which they now find here.

The most effectual remedy for the evil is to sell grain on its merits. This cannot be done, of course, so long as the grading provisions of the Warehouse law remain in force. To effect the necessary reform, they must be repealed or modified. They are more hurtful than the old system of grading established by the Board of Trade, for the reason that they are not elastic. Formerly, the Board of Trade could change its grading system to suit the peculiarities of a certain year's crop, and could define each grade so specifically that inspection could be passed with greater accuracy and justice than now. The Board of Trade also maintained a special committee that furnished prompt hearing to any case of complaint, and fixed standards for special lots of grain that did not conform to any of the established grades. But there were objections to that system, and it would not be advisable, perhaps, to revive it as a substitute for the present arbitrary provisions of the Warehouse law. At the best, it would be but a partial remedy. What, then, shall be done? This is a question for the Board of Trade, the railroads, the warehousemen, the country shippers, and all other parties interested in maintaining the grain-trade of Chicago, to determine. They must put their wits to work and solve the problem before the trade is lost. It is now held, in certain quarters, that it would be utterly impracticable to sell grain on its actual merits and handle such immense quantities as come to Chicago. This cannot be true; for, if true, the quantity now coming would speedily reduce itself until it could be handled and sold on its merits. It is only true to the extent that the proper means of handling wheat in this way (and the question concerns wheat more than all other grain) has not yet been discovered, or, if discovered, not yet applied. A year or two ago, a gentleman from Philadelphia brought to this city a plan for an elevator, in which it would be practicable to unload each consignment of wheat separately, keep in separate bins in store, and from thence ship it in the very same condition in which it was brought. He claimed that he could do all this as quickly as it is done now, thus avoiding all delay in loading and unloading cars. If this is true, here is a practical solution of the problem. It is said that an elevator of this kind is now in working order in the City of Philadelphia. There may be others in other cities. We understand that this gentleman submitted his plan to at least one of the railroad companies, and that they refused to afford him the means for trying it. It is certain, nevertheless, that it is only by the building of new elevators on some such plan, or reconstructing the present elevators, that Chicago can retain its supremacy in the grain-trade.

There are now 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 bushels of wheat in Minnesota waiting to be moved. Under the unjust discrimination of our grading system, very little of this will come to Chicago which can find its way to cities where it can be sold for what it is actually worth. The effect of all this upon Chicago trade is bad, for the country dealer will generally buy where his grain is sold. The only way in which the confidence of the producers and outside dealers can be retained or recovered is, by providing facilities for handling wheat by which every lot can be sold for its actual market value, when the shippers desire it, instead of being arbitrarily consigned to a grade bringing either a higher or a lower price. The difficulties in the way of doing this are not as great as they would seem. The larger grain-dealers at original shipping points buy from so many different producers that they are generally willing to average their shipments and have them assigned in grades. Hence it would by no means be requisite that all wheat coming to Chicago, or the most of it, should be sold by sample. The requirement is that those who want to sell by sample shall be permitted and enabled to do so. Chicago invented the process of handling grain in bulk. She must now invent a process of handling it so that it can be sold for what it is worth.

The Fruit Prospect.

A communication from a thoroughly reliable writer, interested to know and present facts, informs us that the peach-crop is ruined in Michigan, as well as in Illinois and Indiana, and that there will be no peaches, in the West at least, this year. The present aspect is that we are to have another season, as to peaches, like that of 1856. The writer says; "I have just come from the peach region, and know whereof I speak. Even apple-trees have been injured in some places in Michigan among young orchards, and a light crop of berries also may be anticipated."

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of Congress has been compelled to return to the Treasury the appropriation of $20,000 which was made at the last session of Congress for a bronze statue of Admiral Farragut, for the reason that all the models presented for competition were too atrociously bad to be worthy of acceptance. The fair Vinnie Ream, it is stated, came near getting her model accepted by a new system of lobbying. The result of the operation is what might have been expected from the manner in which models are invited from artists. At the outset, committees are invariably composed of Congressmen who know nothing of art, and who issue their invitations in a manner which at once shuts out true artists from entertaining them. Great artists, like Powers, Rogers, Story, and Harriet Hosmer, will never demean themselves by coming into competition with cheap Jacks and gravestone-cutters, and run the risk of having their models rejected by committees who are not competent to decide upon the artistic merit of the works before them. Let Congress leave the responsibility of making the awards to artists of acknowledged ability or well-known connoisseurs in art, and the really great American sculptors will then compete with each other, and the country will secure genuine works of art, instead of the atrocious abortions which now disfigure the National Capitol, and depreciate the American school of art in the eyes of intelligent foreigners.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has decided to have a new Capitol, and the location selected is a burying-ground in the City of Providence. There is no particular significance in this fact, except that the Rhode Island Legislature has always been a dead sort of affair, but such a location for the National Capitol, just now, would be extremely handy in providing last resting-places for reputations.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Congressional pay at $7,500 a year, dated back to March 4, 1871, puts nearly $5,000 into the pocket of our Gov. Beveridge.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* of last Saturday held this language:

The heart of the Republican party is sound, and speaks of wrongs and mistakes committed by its own representatives as fearlessly and honestly as of those committed by its adversaries. When the provision for the increase of salaries came up last Monday, Gen. Hawley made a vigorous opposition, and the Republican Committee of New Hampshire telegraphed him: "Your prompt and manly exposure of yesterday's raid upon the Treasury meets the hearty approval of the Republicans of New Hampshire." Happily the measure has since been defeated. And such expressions on the part of the Republican masses show that the party is right, that it will rectify the mistakes of representatives and that it deserves the unabated confidence of the people.

Spoken too soon. A conference committee fixed it, yesterday, at $7,500, and nobody's to blame but wicked Ben Butler. He did it.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has cruelly overlooked Mr. Scammon's Chicago newspaper, and Mr. Henry C. Bowen's Brooklyn *Union*, for it says: "We have yet to see the first Republican journal that makes any such attempt;" i. e.: "to shield the guilty Congressmen of their own party from merited humiliation and punishment." The Brooklyn *Union* says:

The censure of the people will not fall half so heavily upon their heads [Ames and Brooks] as it will upon the majority in Congress who have permitted themselves to be made the tools of malignant partisans to the damage of their own party and the neglect of the public business.

Also, the Cleveland *Herald* says:

After the public—very foolishly denominated by Mr. Bingham as a mob,—has thought over this thing, it will generally acquiesce in the verdict. As to the newspapers, on whom Bingham and Butler emptied each his seventh vial of wrath, they will, on reflection, be less clamorous for vengeance. As to the very liberal Republican papers—whose bump of integrity has grown so great, of late, as to give each rather a "swell" head,—they clamor for victims, and make the verdict of the House the essential plank in their next platform. But, take the matter "by and large" the outcome of the investigation will, ultimately, give general satisfaction.

—A Republican press is wanted in Louisiana, and the Kellogg Legislature has enacted that only Republican newspapers shall have official patronage. In the debate—

Senator Wharton would remind the Senator that they were making laws for the people, and not for a party.

Senator Blackburn intimated that he understood this perfectly, and believed the Republican party in this country the only party at this time that fairly represented the people or was entitled to speak in their name.

—The Credit Mobilier report to the Senate characterizes something Henry Wilson said, last September, as "calculated to convey an erroneous impression." The same Committee invented the term "contradictory relation" for the benefit of Dr. Patterson, of New Hampshire. It would be ungentlemanly to accuse Wilson and Patterson of "lying."

—The Democracy of the Lima (Ohio) District are roused to wrath because their member, Charles N. Lamison, voted for the increase of Congressional salaries. Public meetings are held calling on Lamison to resign his seat in the next Congress.

—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

The people do not understand that the men whom they frequently elect to represent them in a legislative body are the pre-engaged and regular-paid agents of interests at variance with those of their constituents, and that their chosen representatives are the mere creatures of corporate monopolies. All legislative bodies to a greater or less degree exhibit this condition in their organization, and the Pennsylvania Legislature is not an exception. Our House of Representatives is as much under such control as ever was the State Government of New Jersey, and there is no power in politics to change it.

—What are the people to do unless they cease to blindly follow the dictates of party leaders, and think and act for themselves.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—There can be but one result. The people, so long patient, cannot be restrained. The originators and participators in these outrageous conspiracies cannot postpone the day of their trial and punishment.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—The cunning of politicians will not suffice to deliver the Republican party from the dangers that environ it. Party discipline will prove utterly ineffectual. Honest administration, looking carefully to the public good, must be the rule of action in the nation, the State, the municipality. It is all that will avert a sweeping reaction.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—So much the worse for the majority which hold the power for purifying our National Legislature and refuses to use it. The final appeal will be to the people; and they have already pronounced with due clearness and emphasis through the press.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—All qualified voters, irrespective of past affiliation, who are opposed to the shameful and lawless Administration of Ulysses S. Grant, etc.—*Call for Convention at St. Paul, Minn.*

—We believe the late developments of corruption in high places will have a powerful influence in favor of a new party, if it is only apparent that said party in good faith opposes all corruption and demagoguery. Let us have incorruptible lawgivers, and we care not what party they hail from.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Republican.*

—The Federal Capital has become a den of thieves, and the sooner they are driven from power the better for all classes, and nothing less will tend to the perpetuity of republican institutions.—*Wilmington (Ill.) Advocate.*

—Now is the time for the best men to step forward and claim a hearing in behalf of good government; now is the time for business men to shape affairs so that prosperity will return with honest legislation. Left to themselves, remove the money of the Pomeroys and Caldwells from our elections, and the people will soon place brains in public places.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—The time has come when honest men can and should meet together regardless of party, on a common platform of hostility to the appalling official corruption which is disclosed on every hand.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

—Two men whose corruption was unquestionable have been censured, and five other implicated members have been dismissed without any condemnation whatever. To each of the seven their brethren of the House have voted a gift of $5,000, thinly disguised as extra back-pay, on account of his distinguished services to his country.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

—The censure of Brooks and Ames may have been a lame and impotent conclusion, but what are we to pronounce the verdict of acquittal in Pomeroy's case?—*Philadelphia Press.*

—How does it strike you, gentle reader,—the paid attorney of a corporation which has been swindling the Government acting as chief defender of the men who managed that corporation, to prevent them from getting the punishment they deserve?—*Boston Herald.*

—Daniel O'Connell once called the British House of Commons "Six hundred and fifty-eight scoundrels;" and yet not one of them had subscribed to the stock of the Credit Mobilier. How would he have described the American House of Representatives?—*Golden Age.*

—Washington has become the rallying point of national villainy, where all the big rogues from every State and Territory congregate to prey upon their fellow-citizens. The prayers of a chaplain over such men as have been exposed to the hissing scorn of honest men throughout the world—what are they but horrid sacrilege? Lobbys reeking with the vilest of the vile, male and female; Congressional seats dishonored, and their occupants held up to the execration of mankind. The White House is a whited sepulchre, where all manner of tricks and stealings are openly encouraged; a ring, backed by the money-making President of the United States, squandering millions of the poor citizens' money for the benefit of a few favorities. Such is the sad condition of things in that devoted city.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—The examination into Mr. Colfax's later record is fast assuming the character of a post-mortem. This last discovery is the most distressing and saddening of all.—*Springfield Republican.*

—With the teachings of the Credit Mobilier scandal before them it would seem natural that whoever is implicated in the Pacific Mail subsidy should be wise enough to speak out in advance and tell the truth, rather than try to cover up and conceal what must eventually be brought out by investigation. Every one now sees that the grand mistake made by the Credit Mobilier victims was their inordinate attempt to conceal the truth. That there was something wrong about the means employed to secure the Pacific Mail subsidy, the public is fully convinced, and sooner or later it must all come out. If the subsidy were secured by actual bribery, the country will demand of Congress that it be repealed. Those Congressmen who stand in the way of such investigation and repeal will find that they are facing a tide of popular feeling which will sweep them off their feet.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The Connecticut Democracy have reaffirmed the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and now the editor of the Chicago *Times* goes about like a chicken with the pip.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Trial for Conspiracy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, March 3.—In the trial of Haden Debask for conspiracy in the murder and hanging of E. J. Coffin,—defendant filed a motion to dismiss the action. The same was overruled by the Court. A demurrer was then filed by the defendant and the same was overruled by the Court. The Court then proceeded to the trial; one witness being examined to-day, and all the rest being separated by request of defendant. The case will probably take all of this week, as there are about sixty witnesses.

Saloon Shooting Affray.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., March 3.—Z. H. Smith, a young man in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Company here, on Saturday night shot John Duffey through the lungs, while wrangling about a game of cards. Smith had a dispute with another young man about some money, which was bet on the game, and, in attempting to shoot him, accidentally shot Duffey, who died this morning. Smith has not yet been arrested. All the parties were more or less under the influence of liquor.

Hayes, the Counterfeiter.

CAIRO, Ill., March 3.—Thomas Hayes, arrested for counterfeiting, in this city, about ten days ago, and taken to Springfield, Ill., for trial, was brought back yesterday by Deputy Marshals Hill and Roe, and will be tried at the United States Circuit Court, which is to sit here tomorrow. This criminal is thought to be the celebrated John Ogle.

Iowa Municipal Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 3.—The city elections passed off here to-day very quietly. But little interest was manifested, and a light vote was polled. J. F. Charles was elected Mayor without opposition.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission---The Lake Front Bill.

Cook County Measures---Backward State of Business.

Passenger Fares--Actions for Trespass Brought by the Chicago & Alton Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—If the Governor shows any disposition to nominate Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, the interest in the question will be renewed once more. It is understood that Mr. Morgan will return to the assault with all his forces—horse, foot, and dragoons. His cohorts will gleam in "purple and gold," and there will be an effulgent display. There is nothing like it, but it won't accomplish anything. The idea has grown that Mr. Morgan has been traveling upon very limited capital, and the farmers who have been gulled into a belief that he, and he only, will make a good agricultural representative, are becoming satisfied that the broad State of Illinois—"the six millions State of Illinois"—has more than one man within her borders. This is true as Gospel. There are other men who will be satisfactory even to farmers, men in whom husbandry is hereditary. The Governor will in his own good time—and not before—select his men, and send them to the Senate if that body happens to be in session. He is in no hurry, and it is exceedingly doubtful if he will satisfy the curiosity of the Senate this week. The laws have to be amended before Commissioners can be of much service, and it will be time enough, His Excellency probably thinks, to put the machine in motion when it can do some service.

THE LAKE FRONT.

Those who think there is no danger of the Lake Front act being repealed may waken up some bright morning and discover that it has gone through the Senate and is in the House. In the present temper of the General Assembly most anything attacking railroads will pass almost unquestioned. The Lake Front act met with no opposition in the Senate Committee, and would have been reported but that Mr. Jewett requested a hearing. There would not have been a very strong opposition in the Senate. Mr. Reynolds is quite put out because his bill has been delayed in the Committee and threatens to introduce another and not have it referred. He is bound to stick to the proposition and worry it through if possible. What prompted the introduction of the measure does not plainly appear just at this moment.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Cook County delegation is by no means unanimous in favor of creating the new office of County Assessor, many thinking that the duty can be done without, except by the particular individual for whose benefit it is supposed to be intended. That is a question that should be decided impartially. It is claimed that the office would save the county $50,000 a year, and then again it is asserted it would cost $100,000 and do no good. The delegation does not relish the idea of raising the fees of the Sheriff's office to meet the generosity of the County Commissioners in fixing the salaries at exorbitant rates. The Recorder also fees being paid to a large extent, it is claimed by non-residents, may be raised without compunction. Mr. Root, the County Attorney, is here looking after county matters. He is a useful adviser to the delegation which it must be admitted, though in badness, is in need of counsel on most subjects. But it is threatened that some nine Commissioners are coming, to look wise and important, to lounge around, smoke cigars, put on style and do no good. By all means let them remain in Chicago. Their absence can be borne with patient resignation. Stay at home, gentlemen. Boot is ample.

DELINQUENT SENATORS.

The Senator from DeKalb, Mr. Castle, an attentive and conscientious earner of his five dollars a day, offered a resolution that the Senate Penitentiary Committee be instructed to defer the visit to Joliet on account of the absence of so many Senators. It is probably not necessary for the Committee to visit Joliet at all, as the House Committee seems to be going through things pretty thoroughly, but it is a humiliating confession that so many Senators are away, and drawing their pay with such frightful regularity, to quote from the gentleman from McLean, Mr. Cassidy.

TWENTY-SIX ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Mr. Cummings decided to have an Assistant Attorney-General in each judicial circuit in the State, which would make places for twenty-six pecunious attorneys, to say nothing of Cook County's share. The Senator from Fulton will hardly succeed in that movement, though he bases it on the ground that State's attorneys have not sense enough to prosecute without assistance. What guarantee can be given that the new officers will not be just as ignorant or negligent as those they are intended to enlighten?

FEMALE SCHOOL OFFICERS.

It is not improbable that the bill permitting women to be elected school officers will pass the House. It would seem that women are peculiarly fitted for such work, and would take a deep interest in supervising educational affairs. There are thousands of women teachers who marry and settle in districts where they should become directors, and bring to the discharge of the duties of the office more practical knowledge than their husbands.

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

The General Assembly has been in session nearly two months, and one bill has been passed. "Only that and nothing more." At the present rate of proceeding, the people will get off easily, and but few laws will be made. In three or four weeks the blue-birds will be singing in the hickory foliage down South, and the farmers will be running home to plow the softened soil. Then it will be difficult to keep a quorum, and impossible to pass an emergency bill. Even now, if half a dozen men vote contrary, an emergency bill stands in danger of defeat. In the meantime, the judicial Apportionment, the railroad measure, and the Appropriation bill remain in abyance, while the House resolves itself daily into a debating society on subjects not essential to the comfort or welfare of the people. It is indeed time to come to work and pass bills that must be passed, so that, when the time comes, they can adjourn without danger of being recalled by the Executive. Perhaps some of them would like to be recalled in extra session for the purpose of drawing the $50 and traveling expenses. There is now very little doubt of an adjourned session next fall, beginning in November or December, and continuing, very likely, until the following March or April. The present session will adjourn about April 10. There was not a quorum in the Senate, this morning, and not many to spare in the House.

OBSEQUIES.

Mr. Reynolds, the deceased correspondent, was buried in Oakwood this morning, his funeral being largely attended, among the mourners being those members of the press who could get away from business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The House discussed the Justices of the Peace bill, and decided to give those functionaries $2 a day for actual service. It does not apply to Cook County.

GAME BILL.

Mr. Hopkins' Game bill was ordered to a third reading in the House. Quail can be shot from October to January; all water-fowl from August to April; and the destruction of song and plumage birds is prohibited. Mr. Hopkins made an admirable speech in favor of the bill, and pleaded pathetically for the birds.

RAILROAD SUITS FOR TRESPASS.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad have brought two suits in the United States Court of the Southern District for trespass, the damages being laid at $10,000 in each case. The defendants in the first suit are Jonathan Cragg and Jackson Powell; in the second case, George Myers, J. W. Abbott, John Hickey, Noah Franklin, Mr. F. Gray, F. W. Vandala, William Armstrong, R. Hamilton, and S. M. White. These parties got on one of the Company's trains some time ago at Lexington, intending to go to Bloomington. They tendered three cents a mile for the distance, which the conductors took, and carried them as far as it paid their fare, according to the Company's tariff, when he informed them they should get off or pay the balance. They refused to do either. The train was side-tracked and delayed two hours waiting for assistance, to which the alleged trespassers succumbed.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., President Early, presiding.

NEW BILL.

By consent, Senator CUMMINGS introduced a bill for an act providing for the election of Assistant Attorney-General in each judicial circuit. The rules were suspended and the bill read, referred, and ordered printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

With leave, Senator CASTLE introduced a resolution requesting the Senate to defer their projected visit to Joliet until the return of the House Committee. Adopted.

Senator HAMPTON offered the following:

WHEREAS, The members of this body have learned with deep regret of the great loss sustained by our associate Hon. L. D. Whiting, in the death of his wife; and

WHEREAS, Feeling deeply sensible of the deep grief which such loss has occasioned our associate; therefore, we tender to him our heartfelt condolence and sympathy in this his irreparable loss, and may He who rules the universe give to him that sympathy which surpasses that of all others.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to our associate, and that they be spread upon the journal of the Senate.

Resolved, That, in further respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 a. m., and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hielman.

HOUSE BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

To regulate the manner of applying for pardons. Ordered to a third reading.

House Bill No. 92, to provide for the examination and appointment of License Surveyors. Postponed.

No. 325, to protect manufacturers of beverages in the ownership of kegs, bottles, and boxes. Ordered to a third reading.

No. 146, authorizing writs of injunction on Sunday. Same order.

No. 276, to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and to provide for the organization of County Boards of Education. Recommitted to the Committee on Education.

No. 119, to amend the Fee and Salary bill in regard to Justices' and Constables' fees. After the adoption of several amendments, it was ordered to a third reading.

No. 229, to protect game.

THE RUMMEL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. POLLOCK offered a resolution authorizing the Rummel Investigating Committee to send for witnesses, and to swear the same.

Mr. DUNHAM said the House could not confer such power upon the Committee, but witnesses refusing to attend could be brought before the House.

Mr. SHAW was of the same opinion.

Mr. POLLOCK then withdrew his resolution.

GAME AND FISH.

Bill 220, in relation to game and fish was under consideration about all the afternoon. Various amendments were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Mr. RANKIN introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company of Chicago.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

One of the largest audiences of Mr. Booth's engagement was present at McVicker's last evening, attesting the fact that his *Richelieu* is regarded as one of his finest assumptions, as, indeed, it surely is. His interpretation and treatment of the *role of the crafty Cardinal* bear the stamp of his best genius and his closest study. The impersonation is one of remarkable evenness throughout. The tell-tale cough, the infirm gait, the voice tinged with the hawkiness of advancing age, are never for an instant lost sight of. No matter how fierce the passion, or how soft the mood, it is not the actor, but *Richelieu*, who occupies the stage. To an extent beyond nearly all his other *roles*, in this Mr. Booth drops the magnetic, and brings forward the sympathetic vein of action, holding his auditors not merely by consummate art, but gaining their good will and sympathy for the character he portrays. This is due partly to the strong interest invested in *Richelieu* by the master hand which made him the central figure in the story, but measurably to the unusual warmth with which Mr. Booth colors the picture. The *Cardinal's* fidelity to France, and his tender protective love for *Julie*, are made to appear his most prominent characteristics, and these are only heightened by the occasional manifestations of ambition, diplomacy, and revenge. Such, no doubt, was Bulwer's idea of the character of *Richelieu*, and in this manner Mr. Booth reproduces it. It must be regarded as one of his most artistic and pleasing *roles*. The audience last night were evidently highly delighted, judging from the numerous calls before the curtain. The support by the company was more than usually effective. Mr. O'Neill as *Mauprat* was earnest, manly, forcible, and graceful, and Mrs. Allen's *Julie* was most pleasing. Mr. Lanagan as *Joseph*, Mr. Power as *Baradas*, and Miss McAllister as *Marion* were all excellent. The others were sufficiently good to enable the play to move without interruption. "Richelieu" will be repeated this evening and to-morrow night. On Thursday night Mr. Booth appears as *Benedick*, in "Much Ado About Nothing."

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

The second week of the brilliant comedy, "False Shame," began at Hooley's last evening, to a good audience. The play, with its rich stage-settings and strong cast, is a genuine success. Mr. Dillon appears at each performance this week, in one of the best of comedietas, "The Silent Protector."

THE COTTAGE GROVE LECTURE-COURSE.

The programme for the second entertainment in the Cottage Grove Lecture Course, which takes place this evening, at the University Place Baptist Church, is as follows:

Chorus—"The *Life* of Song".....P. P. Bliss
Solo—"The Flower Girl" (La Florja).....Bevignani
Mrs. Frank Hall.
Solo—"The Secret".....Campana
Mr. G. S. Stebbins.
Solo—"Grand Old Ocean".....Millard
Miss Hopeful Glenn.
Solo—"The King and the Miller".....Keller
Mr. William R. Rooney.
Solo—"Dreams".....Hodges
Mrs. Frank Hall.
Lecture—"Floating Islands."
Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt.
Duet—"Hear Me, Norma".....Bellini
Mrs. M. M. Mitchell and Miss Georgia Leonard.
Mr. F. W. Root, Accompanist.

HOW TO ENLARGE THE ERIE CANAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It has been generally understood that the water-shed of the lower levels of the Erie Canal can only furnish water to run it at its present size, and hence it is impossible to enlarge it. Discussing this matter a few days ago with Hon. Cyrus Clark, of Buffalo, he replied: "'Feed it from Lake Erie." This opened up a new department of the subject, and a careful study of the profile of the canal as published by the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York, for 1869, shows that it can be done. It will cost more than it did to lower the summit of the Illinois & Michigan Canal in order to feed it from Lake Michigan; but I repeat that the whole line of the Erie Canal can be fed from Lake Erie. That would set at rest all ideas of a scarcity of water; for the Niagara River can furnish any requisite supply.

An examination of the profile reveals the following facts: The level that terminates on the east at or near Newark is fed from Lake Erie, and is 443 feet above tide-water. The summit, or long level, commencing on the west at or near Lodi, is 427 feet above tide-water. The distance between these two points is 59 miles; so that an aqueduct or an embankment of that length, and sufficiently high,—37 feet,—would carry the water of Lake Erie to the long or summit level, and feed the canal all the way to Albany. Probably it is not possible at any cost that could be met to build an embankment for 59 miles on both sides of the canal. The level between Clyde and Port Byron drops down to 390 feet above the sea, and here the embankment would be the highest, viz.: 37 feet for a distance of 26 miles. For the other 23 miles it would be considerably less. The Syracuse level, the next lowest, would have to be raised 27 feet.

But this does not exhaust the possibilities in the case. At Newark, as above stated, the canal is 4,488 above tide-water. The surface of Seneca Lake is 441. Cut a canal from Newark southeast to Waterloo or Geneva—perhaps 40 miles, and you turn the waters of Lake Erie into Seneca Lake. Cayuga Lake is only 378 feet above the sea, and hence the new route must go south of that. If the ridges at the south end of Seneca Lake will permit, cut through them and take a northeast direction to Lodi, or, if it is desirable to shorten the route to any point on the present canal west of Rome. If the ridges at the south end of the lake cannot be cut through, the new canal would have to start from some point as far south of or at Geneva, as circumstances will permit. This would require some 150 miles of new canal to be built, and would make the length of it, so far as we can judge from the map, about 100 miles more than it is; but, from the time it would take boats to make it, must be subtracted the time it would take to pass 18 locks. It may be, if any such improvement is possible and is ever undertaken, it will be best to use the route by Seneca Lake as a feeder, and leave the line of the canal where it is. This abundant supply of water would of course permit the enlargement of the canal to any desirable dimensions. Steam-tugs would be used, and several immense barges, carrying in all, perhaps, 100,000 bushels at a single trip.

All the knowledge I have on this subject is derived from the profile of the Erie Canal now lying before me. I know nothing of the engineering difficulties in the way of such an improvement, or of the probable cost. I have merely, in following out Mr. Clark's idea, found that it is possible to feed the Erie Canal from Lake Erie throughout its entire length. Hence, that it can be enlarged to any size that commerce may require, and the State of New York has the enterprise and the money to make it.

While the entire West is intensely excited over the transportation question, and corn, being cheaper by the ton than coal, is used for fuel within 300 miles of Chicago, any suggestions from which relief can be hoped for are in order. New York City herself could well afford to pay for the enlargement of the Erie Canal on the plan above discussed or any other rather than lose the grain trade of the West, as she is sure to do unless this or the Champlain route is opened—as soon as the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals can pass vessels of 1,200 tons burden. The trouble with our Western farmers lies in the high freights and inadequate means of transit east of Chicago. The people of the States and Territories lying around and west of Lake Michigan are seeking and will soon demand relief from these burdens—they care not whether it is found through the State of New York or the Canadian Dominion.

B.

SPRINGFIELD.

Call for a Farmers' Meeting---Certificates of Organization Filed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 3.—The farmers of Sangamon County are to meet in convention at the rooms of the State Agricultural Society to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to form a county association or grange. Eminent gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting, and it is hoped there will be a very general turn-out of all interested in the movement which the farmers propose inaugurating.

Applications as follows have been made in the Secretary of State's office for licenses and final certificates: By the Official Railway Guide Company, of Peoria, Ill.; capital $12,000. The S. Bradner Smith Pulp and Paper Company, of Chicago, has filed a report of Commissioners, and applied for a final certificate of incorporation. The North Chicago Stage Company filed articles of [association for license; capital stock, $50,000. The Wahlenius, of Chicago, filed report of Commissioner, with an application for certificate of incorporation.

Judge Treat, accompanied by the Clerk, Marshal, and District Attorney, left for Cairo this morning to hold a session of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The session will not last more than four days.

MADISON.

The St. Croix & Superior Land-Grant---Relief for the Sufferers by the Fires of 1871.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 3.—The contest for the disposal of the St. Croix & Superior land grant begins directly in the Legislature to-morrow, the bills on the subject having been made the special order in both Houses. A large lobby is expected to-night, and to-morrow a sharp contest is anticipated. Both the North Wisconsin and the Milwaukee folks are hopeful.

Gov. Washburn received, through the Department of State, a draft for $976, forwarded by D. J. Williamson, United States Consul at Peru, at the request of subscribers there to the fund for the relief of the Wisconsin sufferers by the great fires in the fall of 1871.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Loading the Government Transports---American Arrangements at Vienna.

The Government sailing-vessels Guard and Supply are now loading at the Brooklyn Navy-yard with articles for the American department of the Vienna Exhibition, and it is expected that the cargo of the former, the Guard, will all be stored by this afternoon, and the vessel will sail hence for Trieste on Monday morning. The Supply, which is the larger vessel, measuring 1,300 tons, has, as yet, taken on board only a few packages, and will follow on March 15, carrying the United States Commissioner-in-Chief, T. B. Van Buren. The cargo of the Guard represents, in a gross weight of 600 tons, all conceivable manufactures and productions of American industry, the most extensive collection being that furnished by the contributors to the department for machinery and means of transport. Among the articles of this character already stored on the transports, or awaiting shipment at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, are several shoe-making and woodworking machines, agricultural implements of great variety in construction and size, street-car and carriage wheels, a patent Stevenson street-car, sewing machines from all the leading companies, steam-pumps, and a variety of smaller packages. In sewing-machines, great rivalry has been manifested, and the space allotted each exhibitor in the Government transports has proved insufficient for the great number of these machines offered, consequently, a considerable number will be sent at the expense of the rival companies. The machinery will be worked by four steam engines, which have been already received, the latest being a thirty-horse power motor, manufactured by a Trenton, N. J., firm. The heavier contributions will include safes and scales from New York firms, iron and steel mechanics' tools, a great portion of which comes from New England forges. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has forwarded a collection of the products of the "New West," including a variety of minerals and vegetables, and several stuffed specimens of the animal life of that vast region. Ore and mineral specimens have also been received from mining companies and the governments of States and Territories. Cotton, sugar, fibres, mosses, and salt, are the chief contributions of the South. Among the miscellaneous articles received are arms of all descriptions from private firms and from the Government Ordnance Department; musical instruments, in which are included ten pianos from one New York firm; surgical instruments, chiefly from New York and Connecticut; woodwork of substantial and ornamental character, and a great variety of small and fancy wares. From New York City, in addition to the articles already enumerated, will be sent a large collection, including 1,000 volumes of statistics, maps, charts, and photographic views of American scenery and architecture, contributed by the American Geographical Society, and school-books, globes, &c., all of which will be placed in a one-story building in the exhibition grounds, modeled after the New York Grammar School buildings, and furnished in a similar manner, the whole being intended to represent the American system of common-school education. The list of exhibitors includes over 700 names, and the amount of space allotted is insufficient to meet the demand. The greater portion of the collection is made up from New York and the New England States. Louisiana and Ohio also contribute largely. Several car-loads of packages are also on the way from California.

On reaching Trieste the cargoes will be sent overland by rail to Vienna, where they will be taken in charge by the American Commissioner already there. During the exhibition the American department will be in charge of thirteen commissioners, eight artisans, seven scientists, and an honorary committee of 100. The American department will include a covered space 350 by 50 feet, with a court-yard 350 by 125 feet adjoining, in the southwestern corner of the great "Palace of Industry," and space in the agricultural, machinery, and art buildings. At the request of several artists, a space of nearly 200 square yards has been reserved for paintings, but it is feared that in this department America will only be represented by about sixty pictures. Several months ago an art committee of well-known citizens was appointed, but the members shortly resigned on account of the outcry made by artists, because none of their number were on the committee, and the selection of pictures was then intrusted to a committee of the Academy of Design. The latter a few days since resigned, and the matter is now in the hands of the Century Club. Very few pictures have as yet been secured—Bierstadt's "White Mountain Scenery" and "Yosemite Valley Scenery" being among the most notable. For exhibition the American collection will be divided into twenty-eight groups, among which will be a collection of models of architecture, sculpture, paintings, and engravings of style introduced since the London exhibition of 1862. As has already been stated, an appropriation of $200,000 has been made by Congress for the expenses of the American department; but so far no money has been received, and the work has been carried on up to the present time by private funds. A great number of applications for positions have been received from persons "willing to serve in any capacity;" but, of course, few have been successful. Arrangements are being made for the comfort of Americans at the exhibition. Two American restaurants will be provided; an enterprising New Yorker proposes publishing a daily newspaper, and, should the funds be sufficient, a club-house will be fitted up. The exhibition opens May 1.

MR. GREELEY'S PROPERTY.

The Report of the Appraisers.

From the New York Sun, March 1.

The inventory and appraisal of Horace Greeley's personal estate were completed yesterday and filed in the Surrogate's office, White Plains. The appraisers have had a long, tedious duty to perform, but the following is a true and perfect inventory:

ARTICLES INVENTORIED.

Six shares capital stock of the *Tribune* Association, par value $1,000 per share, estimated value at present, $9,000 per share...	$54,000.00
One bond Chicago & Canada Southern Railway Company; par value, $1,000; present value.....	800.00
Three bonds Canada Southern Railway Company; par value, $1,000 each; present value.....	2,700.00
One share of the stock of Clinton; par value, 100; present value.....	80.00
Two hundred shares Stock Junction & Breakwater Railroad Company; par value, $25 per share; present value.....	1,000.00
Seventy-two shares Fredericksburgh, Orange & Charlottesville Railroad Company stock; par value, $7,200; present value.....	5,040.00
Two bonds Virginia Land, Loan & Trust Company; par value, $1,000 each; present value.....	1,500.00
One mortgage, dated April 5, 1869, made by Armanda Greeley to Horace Greeley, to secure the payment of interest due from date.....	830.00
Three bonds made by Horace Greeley, dated respectively as follows: One April 11, 1869, for $200; one July 11, 1867, for $300; one Jan. 1, 1873, for $2,000; also, a draft dated April 11, 1873, by H. H. G. to H. G., said bonds secured by mortgages on real estate considered not worth the amount called for by the bonds. All estimated to be worth	6,000.00
One promissory note made by Geo. B. Haswell to Horace Greeley, dated Sept. 6, 1872, for.....	1,000.00
One promissory note, dated Jan. 9, 1872, made by George Brisbane, for.....	2,500.00
Interest due from date.	
One promissory note, dated Feb. 20, 1872, made by Laura S. Taylor, for.....	1,000.00
Interest due from date.	
One joint and several note dated Aug. 16, 1869, made by M. U. Wisewell, Horace Greeley, and Nathaniel Higgins, for $5,000. One joint and several note dated Aug. 19, 1869, made by the same parties, for $5,000. Interest due on first above note from Aug. 19, 1869, and on second note from April 22, 1870. Said last two notes were made for benefit of Wisewell, and paid by Horace Greeley, and are secured by bonds of the Metropolitan Mining and Manufacturing Company, and one-half of the aggregate amount is presumed collectable.....	5,000.00
One acceptance of Boyer & Van Winkle, drawn by M. U. Wisewell, indorsed and paid after protest by Horace Greeley. Interest due from Jan. 2, 1872. One similar acceptance, $5,000. Interest from March 8, 1871. One similar acceptance, $5,000. Interest from Feb. 2, 1871. One similar acceptance, $5,000. Interest from Dec. 3, 1870. One memoranda of first mortgage bonds of the Fredericksburgh & Gordonsville Railway Company, due to M. U. Wisewell, signed Z. P. Boyer and S. Van Winkle, and indorsed M. U. Wisewell; also, assignment of stock in the American Wood Carbolising Company, from M. U. Wisewell. The above notes, with the collateral named in connection therewith, are estimated to be worth.....	5,000.00
One promissory note, dated Sept. 17, 1872, made by Edward Bayard for $2,000. Interest due from date. And one claim against Edward Bayard for money loaned Sept. 17, 1872, $3,000. Interest due from date.....	5,000.00
One claim against C. A. Lamont for money loaned and secured by stock of the American & European Crystalized Egg Company	13,000.00
One first mortgage coupon bond, No. 341, gold bearing, St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, par value, $1,000. Last coupon attached due Aug. 15, 1872. Present value.....	800.00
One first mortgage gold-bearing coupon, No. 15,283, Pacific Railroad Company, par value $1,000. Last coupon attached due July 1, 1872. Present value.....	800.00
Balance in Ocean Bank.....	392.29
Cash in hands of ——.....	4,386.65
Claim by judgment against B. F. Camp, dated Jan. 15, 1871, $2,805.87; the same, same date, same party, $1,356.80; less paid $500, $1,856.50; same party, same date, $4,978.73.....	9,541.10
S. S. Wood, *Household Guide* farm, in hands of John L. Manning.....	100.00
Interest in American Conflict, published by D. C. Case & Co.; one copyright of "What I Know of Farming;" one copyright of "Political Economy;" one contract with Field, Osgood & Co. for publication of "Political Economy," "Recollections of a Busy Life," various unpublished lectures, and many volumes of miscellaneous books; all estimated at.....	13,000.00
One promissory note, dated Sept. 29, 1870, made by N. C. Meeker (interest due from date).....	1,000.00
One promissory note, dated Oct. 24, 1871, made by N. C. Meeker (interest due from date).....	500.00
Total available assets.....	$127,990.04
Forty shares capital stock of the University Publishing Company, par value $25 per share.....	1,000.00
Thirty shares Land, Loan & Trust Company, par value $100.....	3,000.00
One share Wilmot Lake Trout, Game and Deer Sporting Association.....	500.00
One promissory note dated May 25, 1872, made by Elias Winants (interest due from Aug. 26, 1872).....	170.00
One promissory note dated July 12, 1869, made by William L. Stone (interest due from date).....	150.00
One promissory note dated April 27, 1868, made by George E. Waring, Jr., for $548.17; less paid on account of same, $300 (interest due on balance from Dec. 1, 1868).....	245.17
One promissory note dated May 1, 1868, made by George E. Waring, Jr. (interest due from Dec. 4, 1868), for.....	917.67
One promissory note dated July 13, 1870, made by Edward P. Weston (interest due from July 12, 1870, at 4 per cent) for.....	500.00
One promissory note dated Sept. 6, 1871, made by Oliver S. Edwards (interest due from date), for.....	500.00
One promissory note dated May 11, 1868, made by Jennie S. Bell (interest due from date).....	200.00
One promissory note dated March 16, 1868, made by J. R. Sypher (interest from date). One promissory note dated March 7, 1871, made by G. W. Wright (interest from date)	1,000.00
One promissory note, made by G. W. Wright and others, dated April 26, 1871 (interest from date).....	500.00
One promissory note dated April 15, 1872, made by Mary G. Wright and others (interest from date).....	1,500.00
One promissory note dated Feb. 14, 1867, made by D. C. Bailey (interest from date).....	500.00
One promissory note, made by Wm. H. Bovee, dated Aug. 2, 1869 (interest from Oct. 4, 1869).....	200.00
One promissory note dated July 15, 1871, made by Samuel Sinclair, for $3,000, less paid on account May 22, 1872, $1,000 (interest due).....	2,000.00
One promissory note dated Sept. 7, 1870, made from Philena Cook (interest from date.....	100.00
One promissory note dated Aug. 16, 1866, made by James Waring (interest from date).....	1,000.00
One promissory note dated Nov. 16, 1866, made by James Waring (interest from date).....	1,000.00
One promissory note dated March 30, 1869, made by James Waring (interest from date).....	800.00
One promissory note dated July 1, 1869, made by James Waring.....	151.75
One promissory note dated Aug. 16, 1869, made by James Waring (interest from date.) (This note is misdated—Rep.).....	200.00
One promissory note dated April 7, 1870, made by J. G. D. Warren (interest from date).....	50.00
One promissory note dated April 1, 1868, made by J. P. Colby (interest from date less $30 on account).....	200.00
One promissory note dated Feb. 1, 1870, made by Gilson Greeley (interest from date at 10 per cent).....	75.00
Two promissory notes dated Dec. 1, 1863, made by G. Vanderbilt, Jr., (interest from date).....	65,924.00
One draft dated Feb. 13, 1869, made by G. Vanderbilt, Jr., (interest from date).....	100.00
One promissory note dated Oct. 28, 1869, made by G. J. Vanderbilt (interest from March 28, 1870).....	625.00
One promissory note dated Feb. 1, 1870, made by C. J. Vanderbilt (interest from date).....	1,000.00
One promissory note dated March 18, 1871, made by Allen W. Vanderbilt, for.....	200.00
Interest from date.	
Receipt of W. G. Bartlett, dated March 11, 1873, acknowledging possession of certain of his own notes belonging to Horace Greeley, amounting to.....	5,000.00
Total.....	$272,854.25

Two hundred and seventeen shares capital stock of the Utica Bullion Mining Company, representing $21,700.

Fifty shares Metropolitan Produce Company. Par value, $5,000.

One bond Knickerbocker Hotel Company, $1,000.

One hundred shares Lumpkin Chester Mining Company stock. Par value, $2,000.

Five hundred shares Metropolitan Manufacturing & Mining Company. Par value, $50,000.

Fifty shares Chemical Gold and Silver Ore Reducing Company. Par value, $5,000.

Thirteen shares Manhattan Quartz Mining Company. Par value, $1,300.

Ten shares Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company. Par value, $1,000.

One hundred and four bonds Metropolitan Mining and Manufacturing Company, each $500, held as collateral security for indorsement of the bills of M. U. Wisewell for $52,000.

One promissory note, dated Jan. 18, made by Jonas Winchester, for $2,000. Interest from date.

One promissory note, dated March 28, 1872, made by Harrison W. Fowler, for $200. Interest from date.

One promissory note, dated April 17, 1871, made by Jane Irving, for $85. Interest from date.

One promissory note, dated Oct. 25, 1870, made by E. P. Weston, for $125. Interest from date.

One promissory note, dated April 25, 1870, made by H. L. Stuart, for $1,500. Interest from date.

One promissory note, dated April 6, 1868, made by Edson Greeley, for $60. Interest from date.

An agreement to assign one-sixth interest in the English, French, and Belgian patents for a loom invented by John R. Norfolk, signed by H. L. Stuart and J. A. Bassett, Dec. 12, 1869.

One assignment of one-half interest in patent of Barnett's Breaking and Training Bridges, and memorandum of agreement between W. O. Bartlett and Horace Greeley concerning same.

(Signed) JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM M. SKINNER,
Appraisers.

Filed Feb. 28, 1873.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE.

Over Two Hundred Houses Destroyed---Two Hundred or More Families Homeless.

From the New Orleans Times, Feb. 28.

Near 11 o'clock yesterday a fire originated in the kitchen at the residence of Dr. Solaris, on St. Claude street, between Mandeville and Spain streets, and adjoining the DeSoto Girl's School. It burned its way directly towards Rampart street, spreading as it advanced, until it included nearly every house in the square. People had barely time to snatch a few of their effects and escape. In a short time the fire had got possession of nearly every building facing on St. Claude street, which numbered about ten. The fire companies, which had arrived by this time, took up a position on Rampart street, between Mandeville and Spain streets, in order to prevent the fire from crossing to the adjoining square, but owing to the scarcity of water no check could be made.

The firemen were soon forced from their position on Rampart street by the approaching fire and the unbearable heat which was brought in that direction by the wind. After working to no avail with the small supply of water, all hope of stopping the devouring element at Rampart street ceased, and the fire soon crossed to the houses on the opposite side.

The direction of the fire was, owing to the wind, diagonally across the square to the corner formed by the junction of Spain and Rampart streets, and hence it spread almost as rapidly toward the latter street, as it did in the direction of the river, and in an incredibly short time had made its way across Spain street to some one-story frame dwellings which burned like tinder.

The square in which the fire originated was by this time wrapped in one sheet of flame. The repeated general alarm had been sounded, and the fire-engines were arriving every few minutes, but "no water" was still the cry, and it was not until nearly an hour after the first alarm that water began arriving from the river.

By this time the square bounded by St. Claude, Mandeville, Rampart, and Spain streets was entirely consumed, about fifty buildings being in ashes. The fire having got under good headway in the square bounded by Rampart, Burgundy, Mandeville, and Spain streets, the utmost efforts of the combined Fire Department was of no avail whatever, and it made rapid strides in the direction of the river.

The same thing occurred after the fire got a foothold in the square bounded by Spain, Washington avenue, St. Claude, and Rampart street. Every means was made to check it, but to no purpose. Soon this entire square was ablaze in every part, and the fire crossed Rampart street into the square bounded by Rampart, Burgundy, Spain, and Washington streets.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 3.

The condition of finances in this city and in the West generally continues to improve, and, though money is rather tight yet, it is becoming more plenty throughout the Northwest. Balances of country banks with their correspondents here had been drawn down pretty low, but are now increasing again. Chicago merchants also report satisfactory collections in the country, and in some cases say their collections were never so good as now. The West having already marketed the largest hog crop ever raised, and having a large crop of wheat, which is now selling at good prices, is in better shape, financially, than any other quarter of the United States. The only drawbacks are the low price of corn and the high freights to the East. Notwithstanding that the merchants of Chicago were in most instances obliged to do business during the past year on capitals largely diminished by their losses in the fire of October, 1871, they sold more goods last fall than in any previous one. For these sales they have now collected the great bulk of the amount due from country merchants, and have also remitted to their Eastern creditors for the greatest part of their indebtedness for last fall's purchases. The evidence of this is, that the demand for New York exchange has fallen off very largely within the last ten days, and has depressed the price to $1 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. Currency seems to be plenty in the country, and the demand for it has almost ceased. Another circumstance that is favorable to activity in trade and speculation here is that a great deal of capital from the Eastern cities is moving this way for investment in one way or another. Bankers are in daily receipt of letters from capitalists in the East offering sums ranging from $20,000 to $100,000 for investment, either in loans at 10 per cent or in the purchase of products or of real estate in this city. Considering the tightness of money in New York, this is a little remarkable, but it is, perhaps, partly due to the fact that the high rates for money in 1870, quoted in the daily telegrams from that city, are obtainable only on collaterals of railway and other speculative stocks, in the present high prices of which capitalists have lost confidence. The fact is that the larger profits of trade in the West and the steady increase in values of real estate here justify the higher rates of interest paid in the West, and afford capitalists a larger margin of security than they can get in the Eastern cities. Capitalists know the increase of population, trade, and wealth in the West, and it is in fair presumption that they are not slow to move part of their available funds permanently to this part of the country. The great strength of the commercial position of Chicago was never fully demonstrated until she passed through the ordeal of the great fire. But now that she has not only passed through it triumphantly, and, with the city rebuilt, has a much greater trade than before, capitalists are more willing than before to invest money in trade, manufacturing, and loans here. The great decline in Pacific Mail from 77 in February to 49 to-day, and in Western Union Telegraph from 94 last month to 87 to-day, will probably help to further unsettle confidence in the condition of finances in New York, and stimulate the movement of capital to the West for investment.

The tendency of the European money markets is still toward greater abundance of capital. On Feb. 19 the Bank of Holland reduced its rate of discount from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent in consequence of the general abundance of money. In the German markets especially the amount of capital seeking investment is said to be very large. It is asserted that the German Government—now the richest in Europe—has no present need of more capital, and there are no adequate means for the employment of more capital in private enterprises, which have been stimulated by the recent abundance of money, until conservative capitalists feel disposed to find some new field where securities have not been so much inflated. In this aspect of affairs the German Government seems indisposed to draw more gold from England at present, and the fear of a drain of gold from the Bank of England, which has agitated the London financiers ever since Germany began its new coinage operations, seems to have partially subsided within the past week or two.

The favorable aspect of the European money markets, as specified above, do not, however, seem to have much effect on the New York market. Money is still tight there, and, notwithstanding the increase of bullion in the Bank of England, the specie exports from New York are still large in proportion to our small supply of coin in this country, and, this being well understood, the tendency of the price of gold is upward—a tendency that is stimulated by the evident disinclination of the people of the United States to make any decided move toward specie resumption. Congress is pretty well demoralized by the Credit Mobilier exposure, and seems to have no opinion on financial topics, and, in default of this, the Treasury officials claim the authority to issue legal-tender notes up to $400,000,000, which is an avowed move toward inflation.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
8-20s of '62	115½	115¾
8-20s of '64	115½	115¾
8-20s of '65	116½	116¾
8-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
8-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
8-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
10-40s ex int	111	111¾
U. S. 6s (New Issue)	113½	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¾	& int.
Cook County 6s	99¾	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	95	@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108¾	@109¼
Gold Exchange	115	
Gold and Gold Coupons	114½	115

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, March 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 8, in Willig's Lot 189, in Bronson's Addition, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $1,200.

Samuel st, bet Clarinda st and Chicago av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Samuel st, bet Clarinda st and Chicago av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Erie st, bet North Franklin and Market sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $6,000.

West Monroe st, bet Aberdeen st and Centre av, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 4 to 8, in Barbour's part of Block 48, in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $6,500.

North Wood st, bet Ellen and Blucher sts, e f, Lot 8, with buildings, dated March 3; consideration, $775.

Miller st, w f, 24 ft to alley, with building, in Block 12, Euston's Addition, dated March 1; consideration, $1,475.

Nebraska st, s e cor of Ashland av, Lots 5, 6, and 61 to 76, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $83,777.

State st, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $6,250.

Howard st, 150 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 22x124 ft, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $740.

Eighteenth place, 165¼ ft w of Johnson st, s f, 25x 81 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $800.

Lots 11, 14, and 15 in Block 2, in Cook & Anderson's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $13,000.

Same as the above, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $13,000.

Wesson st, s of and near Oak st, w f, Lot 162, dated March 1; consideration, $600.

Prairie av, bet Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, e f, 25x180 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $9,800.

Dean st, near South Paulina, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $700.

Wood Madison st, s e cor of Leidzie av, Lots 2 to 8, dated March 1; consideration, $9,000.

Irving place, w f, 21x148½ ft in w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $4,000.

Bismarck st, 75 ft s of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $800.

Twenty-eighth st, bet Butler and Hanover, s f, Lot 26, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,100.

Wood Jackson st, bet Morgan and Sangamon, s f, 25x 95 ft, dated March 3; consideration, $5,125.

Superior st, bet Cass and Rush, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $12,000.

Hilton Island No. 2, 240 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $1,800.

Blue Island av, 192 ft w of Wood st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $3,600.

Bismarck st, w of Rucker st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $300.

Bismarck ct, w of Rucker st, n f, 24x50 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $350.

Mitchell st, s e cor of Paulina st, Lot 1; dated March 3; consideration, $1,350.

West Twenty-first st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, s f, Lot 80, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $700.

Fourth st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, Lot 15, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Peoria st, bet Madison and Monroe sts, e f, 60x126 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $7,000.

Mitchell st, bet Loomis and Leavitt sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated March 3; consideration, $2,000.

Warren av, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 30x124 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

West Van Buren st, 44 ft e of Marshfield av, s f, 22x 86 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 29 to 45, and 74 to 84, in Block 2, of Baxter's s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $1,650.

Lots 32 and 33, in Block 1 of Block 12, of s e ¼ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Oct. 21, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 4 of Lots 9 to 16, in Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $5,000.

Lots in Goodspeed's Subdivision, in n e ¼ of Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $5,000.

Lots in same, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $5,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 33, in Block 3, of Stowe's Subdivision, in n e ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $850.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,702	5,532	7,098	6,061
Wheat, bu	27,950	2,800	6,360	9,901
Corn, bu	45,750	45,971	5,611	19,038
Oats, bu	31,460	18,510	20,441	12,577
Rye, bu	300	4,910	1,200	900
Barley, bu	12,353	8,670	10,224	11,075
Grass seed, lbs	34,470	158,126	3,035	204,760
Flax seed, lbs	21,600	80,910	32,380	
Broom corn, lbs		2,260	63,220	13,700
Cured meats, lbs	32,180	352,360	2880,190	3062,998
Beef, brls		80	164	66
Pork, brls	130	1,208	511	1,926
Lard, lbs	47,800	81,380	151,280	800,092
Tallow, lbs	16,300	9,660	20,000	21,000
Butter, lbs	25,065	40,182	33,350	17,920
Dressed hogs, No	892	1,774	802	2,030
Live hogs, No	8,991	3,946	8,333	3,929
Cattle, No	789	454	1,679	942
Sheep, No	1,116	113	655	1,681
Hides, lbs	44,139	72,890	177,380	95,780
High wines, brls	360	251	413	217
Wool, lbs	37,670	208,730	153,100	82,137
Potatoes, bu	1,261	3,549		
Lumber, M feet	316	956	667	896
Shingles, M	1,040	1,235	901	1,018
Lath, M	36	150	13	85
Salt, brls	495	170	410	1,192

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,824 bu wheat; 13,330 bu corn; 4,016 bu oats; 2,136 bu rye; 2,996 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 16 cars wheat; 157 cars corn; 26 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 19 cars barley. Total, 291 cars, or 116,000 bu.

A. C. Thomas, a well-known operator on 'Change, returned home this morning from a trip to Europe.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce tabled on Saturday last the resolution declaring Prairie du Chien and LaCrosse warehouse receipts for wheat current for all transactions in the Milwaukee market. The principal point in the rather animated discussion was made by Mr. McLaren, who said he had been buying in that market for fifteen years, and had always spoken and written in favor of it, and believed it to be the fairest of any on the chain of lakes. Much dissatisfaction existed against the warehouse and inspection systems of other cities, and he disliked doing anything which might lead purchasers residing abroad to distrust the Milwaukee management.

The leading produce markets were generally higher in price to-day, with a fair volume of business transactions. It was difficult to account for the stronger feeling, unless it were a simple reaction from the weakness of last week, which was due to the pressure of March deliveries on the market. That being over, the natural tendency to buy, meeting with less offerings, resulted in an upward movement, which was aided somewhat by the fact of rather light receipts.

The demand for staple and fancy groceries was liberal for a Monday, and the general market again exhibited a firm, healthy tone. The only article for which former rates were not fully maintained was sugar. A slight reduction at the East and a better supply induced an easier feeling, and quotations, both of refined and raw grades, were ½@¾c lower. The market for coffees was quoted strong, with an advancing inclination. In the butter market, only a moderate amount of business was transacted, owing to the limited supply of desirable qualities. Choice dairy was scarce, and the advance of Saturday was easily sustained. Cheese remains firm, and was in demand at about former rates. There was a good inquiry for fish, and a firm feeling was manifested. Dried fruits remain steady and unchanged. Hay, hides, and leather were moving at substantially Saturday's prices. No new features were developed in the market for oils, paints, pig iron, and tobacco.

The lumber yards in lumber-yards is hindered somewhat to-day by the severe cold; but a good inquiry for building lumber is beginning to spring up, and prices for such grades are steadier. Hardwood is very dull. The metals and nails are moderately active and firm. The markets for building-materials remains quiet at former prices. Wool and hops are still very quiet; only a few small sales are being placed. Prices for wool are weak and irregular, but without quotable change. Hops of a fine quality are held firmly, as the stocks of such are very low. Broom-corn was unchanged. There was an improved demand for timothy and clover seeds, and prices were ruling strong. Other descriptions were quiet and steady. The trade in green fruits and potatoes was light, and confined to local dealers. Poultry was in demand, and, owing to light offerings, prices were tending higher. Cooperage was quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were rather more active and steady at the reduction noted at the close of last week, though again quoted lower in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 86c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were dull and about 50c per 100 lbs lower, though there were but few offering, and the weather was favorable. Shippers were afraid to operate, as the temperature may rise at any moment to a point where they cannot be handled safely. Sales were limited to 35 head at $5.30, and 170 at $5.25.

Lake freights were in good demand, and said to be ½@1c higher. Five charters were reported on private terms, which were probably on the basis of 13½c for corn to Buffalo. The total capacity engaged to date is stated to be 428,000 bushels.

Provisions were active. Mess pork was in urgent speculative demand, under which it advanced about 20c per brl, the understood cause being that stocks are smaller than had been anticipated, leaving comparatively little to speculate on. It is now stated semi-officially that we have 69,263 brls new, and 31,657 brls old, in store, the latter not being available for the filling of contracts. Lard was quiet, but 10@12½c per 100 lbs higher, for a similar reason, the stock being estimated at 55,000 to 60,000 tcs. Meats were firm, but no higher, the stocks not having been underestimated, while they are not subject to a direct speculative demand in the market. The production of meats has been very large, the object having been to make as little pork and lard as possible; and so fully has this policy been carried out that several large tanks built last summer for the reception of lard, have not had a pound poured into them during the season. Our shipments of meats continue to be enormous; nearly 3,000,000 pounds were sent out on Saturday, or 1,450 tons. We note that the entire packing at Indianapolis is 196,317 lbs, average not weigh t 212 lbs. This is barely more than half the packing of one house in this city. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $13.55 @13.60; do seller April, $13.80@13.85; do seller May, $14.10@14.15; do seller June, $14.35@14.40; prime mess, $12.00@12.25; extra prime, $10.75@ 10.00. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.65@7.70; do seller April, $7.85@7.90; do seller May, $8.10@ 8.12½. Green hams at 9¾@9¾c for 16-lb averages, and 9¾@9¾c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@9¼c for 20-lbs; 9¾@10c for 18-lbs; 10@10¼c for 16-lbs; 10½@11c for 15-lbs; 11@11½c for 14-lbs, and 12c for 13-lb averages. Green shoulders, 4½c; dry salted meats quotable at 4¾c for shoulders; 6¾c for long clear or short ribs; and 6¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4¾c. English meats, 6¾@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6¾c for short ribs; 7c for short clear; 12@12½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¾c for shoulders, 7¾c for clear ribs, 8c for short clear, and 13@ 14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@ 9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $20.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of $50 brls mess pork at $13.50; 500 brls old do at $13.00; 250 brls pork, seller April, at $13.85; 1,500 brls do at $13.80; 1,250 brls do at $13.77½; 250 brls do at $13.75; 1,250 brls do, seller May, at $14.18; 500 brls do at $14.10; 500 brls do at $14.05; 1,800 brls do at $14.00; 500 brls do at $13.97½; 1,250 tcs lard at $7.70; 500 tcs do at $7.67½; 250 tcs do at $7.65; 200 tcs do at $7.60; 250 boxes shoulders at 4¾c; 120,000 lbs short ribs at 6¾c; 100 boxes do (choice) at 7c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 6¾c; 250 boxes do, seller April, at 7¾c; 216 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11¾c; 12 tcs brown grease at 5¼c.

St. Louis has packed 558,351 hogs during this season, against 419,082 a year ago. The *Democrat* expresses the opinion that before the expiration of the present decade, St. Louis will be in the van, both as a packing and provision dealing point.

Flour was in rather better demand, and would have shown a much larger aggregate of sales, but for the fact that dealers generally asked a slight advance, which buyers were slow to concede. Nevertheless fully 10c per brl advance was paid in some instances. Bran was steady. Dealers report the stock in the hands of receivers at 19,050 brls flour, the official report of 36,445 brls including that held by consumers and by speculators, or for shipment. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras (Incomparable) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Rob Roy) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Athlete) at $6.90; 100 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.75; 75 brls rye on private terms. Total, 1,075 brls. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.90 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.12½@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.50
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	7.50 @ 8.25
Bran	10.00 @10.25
Middlings	11.00 @13.00

Wheat was active and irregular, at an average advance of 1½c on Saturday's prices. The greatest strength was experienced early, when the news of light receipts here and a firmer feeling in Liverpool brought out a good demand, under which prices rapidly rose to about 2c above the closing quotation of Saturday. The reaction was very natural, seeing that the market was beared last week by the anticipation and the fact of very heavy deliveries on the March option. These being made, and disposed of, the decks were cleared for future action, and the first signs of strength this morning brought out numerous buyers in sympathy with the movement. The first New York dispatch was "tame," and its reception produced a revulsive feeling, under which the market broke ¾c, with heavy offerings, then improved with returning confidence. Seller April, the leading option, opened at $1.21¾, advanced to $1.23¼, declined to $1.22¼, and closed firm at $1.23¼. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20 @1.21¼, closing at $1.21, with a preference of about ¼c per bu in favor of strictly fresh receipts. Seller May sold at $1.27@1.28¾c, closing at $1.28. No. 1 spring was entirely nominal. No. 3 spring was in good demand, closing firm at $1.08; and rejected do closed at 99¾@99c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu by sample at $1.88 delivered; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21; 5,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 38,200 bu do at $1.20¾; 31,400 bu do at $1.20¾; 57,200 bu do at $1.20¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 10,800 bu do at $1.20¼; 4,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 2,400 bu do at $1.07¾; 6,400 bu do at $1.07½; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 99¾c; 800 bu do at 98c; 800 bu do at 99½c; 4,000 bu do at 99¼c; 400 bu (winter, No. 1 red) at $1.35; 400 bu do (No. 2 amber) at $1.30, both in store. Total, 194,300 bu.

Corn was active, and averaged ½c higher than on Saturday under a good demand, both for cash lots and options,—the former being chiefly wanted to carry against the latter. The upward movement was in sympathy with wheat, and from the same causes, these being light receipts, and the vanishing of the pressure to sell corn deliverable at the beginning of the month. New York was firm, but not quotably higher till near the close, when it was probably influenced by Chicago. It was thought by some that parties were buying to load into vessels, but there was no certainty of the alleged fact. The nearer approach of April is stimulating a good inquiry for the summer options. Seller April opened at 32c, and advanced to 32½c at the close. Seller May, cash or regular No. 2, sold at 31¾@31¾c, and fresh receipts of do at 32@32¼c. Seller May sold at 36@36¾c, and seller June at 37¼c, all closing strong. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at 32½c; 8,000 bu do at 32c; 75,000 bu do at 31¾c; 120,000 bu do at 31¾c; 80,000 bu do at 31¾c; 3,200 bu rejected at 27½c. Total, 316,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and ½c higher, under a fair demand, though quoted tame in New York, with a downward tendency. There was some inquiry for shipments. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was steady at 28¾c; strictly fresh receipts at 28¾@28¾c. Seller April at 26¾@27c, and seller May at 30@30¼c, all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 11,800 bu No. 2 at 28¾c; 9,800 bu do at 28¾c; 6,800 bu do at 26¾c; 600 bu rejected at 28½c; 600 bu do at 28c; 600 bu by sample (white) at 34c del. Total 20,200 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, and ¾c higher, the receipts being still light. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 strictly fresh, at 65c; 400 bu do regular, at 64½c; and 400 bu by sample at 67½c. Total, 3,600 bu.

Barley was quiet, owing to light offerings, while the demand, though not urgent, was good enough to cause an advance of 2c per bu in No. 2, especially as there is not now the same discrimination against Rock Island receipts as was noted recently. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, was quoted at 72c; do seller April at 72 @72½c; fresh receipts in preferred houses at 73@74c. No. 3 was dull at 57c in North Side houses. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 74c; 1,600 bu (A., D. & Co.) at 73c; 400 bu do (Central) at 72½c; 400 bu do at 72c; 2,000 bu at 61c; 2,000 bu do at 57c; 400 bu rejected at 46c; 800 bu do at 44c; 400 bu do at 41c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 60c on track. Total, 8,800 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal ports of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals, was, Feb. 22, 1873:

In store at	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*	*Rye, bu.*
New York	791,589	2,782,320	847,740	393,080	
Albany	26,400	7,000	97,300	120,000	
Buffalo	221,000	142,717	74,262	77,515	
*Chicago	2,032,272	5,102,796	1,827,907	415,773	
Milwaukee	1,972,000	40,000	963,000	104,000	
Duluth	77,916				
Toledo	257,477	726,811	144,685	12,833	
Detroit	218,194	88,631	73,277	54,940	
Oswego	37,000	12,468	13,416	38,444	
St. Louis	366,493	429,726	193,886	30,542	
Boston	13,562	47,650	86,787	84,231	
Toronto	207,318		6,451	80,595	
Montreal	137,584	894,000	63,182	16,509	
Philadelphia	70,000	200,000	75,000	30,000	
*Baltimore	25,000	85,000	45,000		
Rail shipments	142,618	949,112	102,707	83,180	
On N.Y. canals	62,126	164,467	85,200	78,188	
Total—Feb. 22, '73	6,814,251	10,663,477	3,661,810	1,638,893	
Total—Feb. 15, '73	6,952,365	10,257,152	3,497,999	1,715,755	
Total—Feb. 8, '73	6,616,770	9,434,248	3,427,999	1,715,755	
Total—Feb. 1, '73	6,198,438	9,196,750	3,230,186	2,044,316	
Total—Dec. 28, '72	5,414,084	8,414,084	2,965,400	2,965,400	
Total—Feb. 24, '72	9,981,022	10,786,101	6,072,537	2,080,378	

*Estimated.

The stock of wheat in San Francisco is estimated at about 1,900,000 bushels. The surplus wheat of California is estimated at 525,000 tons, equal to 17,500,000 bushels, of which 11,965,293 bushels have already been exported, leaving to go forward about 5,000,000 bushels, between the 14th of February and June 30, the close of the crop year in that State.

Messrs. S. H. Kellogg & Son, of Milwaukee, give the actual and estimated stocks of wheat at interior points in the West, as follows: In store at undermentioned places, viz.: Minneiska and Plainview, Feb. 19, 125,000 bu; Alma, Feb. 19, 75,000 bu; Police Island, Feb. 19, 15,000 bu; Kellogg, Feb. 18, 15,000 bu; Red's Landing, Feb. 18, 40,000 bu; Wabasha, Feb. 18, 40,000 bu; Pepin, Feb. 18, 15,000 bu; on Chippewa River, Feb. 18, 20,000 bu; at Red Wing, Feb. 18, 300,000 bu; Lake City, Feb. 18, 85,000 bu; Frontinac, Feb. 18, 15,000 bu; Newport, Feb. 18, 20,000 bu; Cottage Grove, Feb 18, 15,000 bu; Prescott and Fort Dunglas, Feb. 20, 40,000 bu; at Hastings, Feb. 20, 100,000 bu; Chicago, 1,995,000 bu; Milwaukee, 1,570,000 bu; also the following estimated stocks at Hudson and on the St. Croix, 75,000 bu at Hastings, and on H. & D. R. R., 34,000 bu; on line of St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 300,000 bu; on line of St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 300,000 bu; on the Iowa and Minnesota division of Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 600,000 bu; on Iowa and Dakota division of Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 300,000 bu; at Decorah, Iowa, 100,000 bu; at other points not mentioned, 100,000 bu; on line of Southern Minnesota Railroad, 100,000 bu; at Wenona and on line of Wenona & St. Peters Railroad, 125,000 bu. Total visible stocks, 4,680,000 bu, making a grand total of 9,120,000 bu, or about double the quantity of last year, in February, at corresponding points and places.

Exports of breadstuffs from all United States ports to all foreign countries:

	1869. 12 mos. *ended Dec. 31.*	1870. 12 mos. *ended Dec. 31.*	1871. 12 mos. *ended Dec. 31.*	1872. 8 mos. *ended Aug. 31.*
Wheat flour, brls	3,208,743	3,837,287	3,324,240	1,368,198
Rye flour, brls	6,776	7,122	5,823	4,786
Corn meal, brls	184,612	164,970	229,501	256,766
Wheat, bu	34,345,708	33,547,687	33,199,760	11,720,878
Corn, bu	4,072,913	2,250,573	22,107,843	30,760,677
Oats, bu	184,612	180,065	227,798	144,746
Barley, bu	283,584	220,504	105,817	183,771
Rye, bu	149,668	80,830	501,939	539,374
Bread, lbs	10,141,163	18,477,099	10,226,976	7,534,642

Foreign flour and corn not included in above.

The crop movement or exports of breadstuffs, the product of the United States only, from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31, for four years:

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Wheat flour, brls	2,714,330	3,403,042	3,629,889	2,279,540
Rye flour, brls	7,736	6,480	7,226	6,573
Corn meal, brls	268,660	176,272	227,700	257,770
Wheat, bu	25,127,469	31,853,201	33,518,791	25,649,119
Corn, bu	5,884,077	1,538,287	15,158,483	39,001,147
Oats, bu	446,634	130,227	200,214	249,966
Barley, bu	147,842	216,982	260,703	219,873
Rye, bu	112,515	87,743	170,359	953,844
Bread, lbs	9,613,586	12,158,907	11,769,458	10,834,859

Stocks of grain in London:

	1873. *Feb. 1.*	1872. *Feb. 1.*	1872. *Jan. 1.*	1871. *Feb. 1.*	1870. *Feb. 1.*
Flour, cwts	400,000	511,000	380,000	473,000	326,000
Wheat, qrs	246,534	309,935	260,629	326,029	469,009
Corn, qrs	105,216	118,800	34,012	45,305	47,100
Oats, qrs	320,972	296,820	422,330	444,068	343,000
Barley, qrs	59,287	56,004	44,785	25,766	57,000
Rye, qrs	382	972	2,308	376	300
Peas, qrs	12,265	11,157	9,371	18,036	11,000
Beans, qrs	15,958	12,986	8,231	6,389	10,000
Buckwheat, qrs	257		448		
Total qrs	759,961	806,815	980,310	868,359	921,009

Imports into France; also exports of flour and grain from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, for four years:

IMPORTS.

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, sks. 280 lbs	73,607	544,409	300,078	29,216
Wheat, qrs. 496 lbs	7,576,310	4,716,642	2,767,344	1,990,409
Maize, qrs. 480 lbs	138,730	131,423	414,879	263,595
Oats, qrs. 320 lbs	310,344	2,191,909	1,406,649	300,493
Barley, qrs. 400 lbs	170,627	495,449	280,101	199,681
Rye, qrs. 400 lbs	8,007	96,831	12,005	40,799

EXPORTS.

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, sks. 280 lbs	1,161,219	213,726	529,520	1,560,377
Wheat, qrs. 496 lbs	1,740,948	286,990	312,589	481,974
Corn, qrs. 480 lbs	24,497	30,289	109,294	62,957
Oats, qrs. 320 lbs	405,290	198,536	105,695	93,438
Barley, qrs. 400 lbs	3,284,919	599,919	221,641	635,768
Rye, qrs. 400 lbs	1,089,782	247,428	219,184	491,431

The imports and exports of France of wheat and flour, the country from which imported, and those to which exported, for two years ended Dec. 31:

Wheat.	1872. *Imports. Quntals.*	*Imports. Quantals.*	1871. *Imports. Quintals.*	*Exports. Quintals.*
England	268,800	1,664,619	1,294,700	67,689
Belgium	246,900	367,135	725,300	17,149
Russia	2,594,800		4,173,700	
Germany	196,500	848,376	396,200	29,444
Italy	498,900		620,000	
Switzerland		1,343,506		134,041
Turkey	1,099,000		1,719,100	
United States	181,400		692,300	
Other parts	1,042,900	281,631	959,900	347,425
Total	5,979,200	4,004,267	10,611,100	645,798
Flour—				
England	9,700	537,518		28,487
Belgium	9,100	289,448	110,100	43,295
Germany	2,000		6,100	19,477
Italy			21,600	
Switzerland		158,351		68,531
Other parts	67,900	235,390	553,760	213,621
Total	89,600	1,511,369	691,400	371,535

A quintal is 220½ lbs avoirdupois.

Exports Azov ports and Kertch for five years ended Dec. 31:

	Wheat. Tchtis.	*Oats. Tchtis.*	*Barley. Tchtis.*	*Rye. Tchtis.*
Taganrog	821,342	1,750	63,962	39,865
Rostoff on Don	657,780	350	103,031	79,702
Yeisk	60,283		4,294	
Berdiansk	1,110,974	230	50,550	38,106
Marionopole	753,974		4,407	21,870
Ghenitchesk	45,000			
Kertch	11,600		1,000	
Total, 1872	3,469,335	2,230	227,344	169,243
Total, 1871	4,812,285	130,326	460,962	440,795
Total, 1870	5,170,530	198,358	331,647	434,760
Total, 1869	4,094,456	22,375	340,851	188,969
Total, 1833	4,037,388	1,510	307,226	845,500
Total 5 years	21,582,494	353,799	2,258,040	1,779,267
Average 5 years	4,316,499	72,799	451,608	355,853

One Tschetwert is a small fraction less than 6 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21¼@1.21½, seller the month, and $1.23¾@1.23¾ seller April, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 31¾c seller the month, and 32¼c sellor April. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 3.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.72@1.78 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There is a moderate demand for anything above common. The lower grades are almost unsalable. Prices range as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@ 6¼c per lb; No. 1 stock brush, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@ 4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3¾c; inside green, 3¼c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 3@3½c.

BUTTER—The demand for choice table butter so far exceeded the supply that holders had no difficulty in fully sustaining the advanced prices established at the close of last week, buyers being compelled to pay 35@38c for choice packed, and 35@36c for gilt-edge prime roll. Low grades were dull, but were held higher in sympathy with the better grades. We now quote: Common to choice roll, 18@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@28c; medium to good, 22@25c; inferior to common, 8@18c.

BAGGING—There was a moderate amount of trading in the bagging market, and former

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

CENTRAL GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

DR. TOWNSEND,

DR. STONE

Physician, 112 W.Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Kean,

South Clark-st., Chicago,

Dr. F. Brooks,

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

BEECHER.

The Great Preacher at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

Two Thousand South Siders Listen to His Lecture.

He Tells Why Education Should Be Compulsory.

A Characteristic Introduction by Wendell Phillips.

Over two thousand people gathered at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, last evening, to hear Henry Ward Beecher speak on "Compulsory Education." The lecture was late in commencing, for some unknown reason, but the organ filled the hiatus agreeably. At twenty minutes past 8 Mr. Wendell Phillips came upon the platform, followed by Mr. Beecher. A faint ripple of applause ran over the audience, but it was impossible to determine for which of the gentlemen it was intended. After a brief interval, Mr. Phillips, upon whom devolved the ceremonial speech of introduction, arose and said:

THE INTRODUCTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Committee have kindly allowed me the pleasure of announcing to you that Mr. Beecher is ready to begin. They said something about introducing him. If there is anybody here that don't know him, I will introduce him. But the word reminds me of the only occasion, for twenty years, that I have ever had the honor of being on a platform with Mr. Beecher. It was just that length of time ago when the Abolitionists were mobbed out of the City of New York, and our friend sent us word from across the ferry that if we would come to his church he would give us an audience without a mob. And he was then kind enough to show me 2,000 people, whom no name but his could have that week collected. The subject was the "Compulsory Education of the City of New York, and Freedom of Speech." The programme is slightly changed to-night. I introduce him to 2,000 people, whom no name but his could have collected, and who wish to hear no voice but his, and I beg him to begin. [Applause.]

MR. BEECHER SAID

although the great elements of thought follow on more or less together in the world's history, great themes sometimes rise and predominate, so that it seems as if there are waves of thought as there are waves in the atmosphere. First comes the element of war, then theology occupies the world's attention, and sometimes commerce, industrial elements, and political economy have occupied mankind's attention; but in our own age a new element which has never been wanting in interest in times past, but never has come to such a strength and breadth of interest as in our day, is making itself felt. I mean education,—national education,—for there never has been a time when education for geniuses, education for the children of an aristocratic class, education for rich men's sons, education for those that are fitted, as it is said, to be educated,—there has never been a time when there has not been an interest in that; but, in our day, national education is the theme,—the education of all, from the top to the bottom of society.

No man has the whole of himself, who has not an education, and every man has a perfect right to himself. Looking at it in another point of view, perfect manhood is sought, and from a strictly religious standing point, this is the reason of education,—that a man may attain to perfect manhood both for this life and for that which is to come. But when you look at education, not in its individual interest, and not for a merely religious reason, but regard it from the standpoint of political economy, it assumes a different aspect, though not, perhaps, a graver one. As a matter of political economy, the whole world is demanding that the people shall be educated; but what is remarkable is that this is now the demand of the ignorant themselves. It is now beginning to dawn upon them that the reason of their much work and small wages, their deprivations and degradations, lies in this: That those who govern them know how to think, and they that are governed do not; and they are beginning to ask for that mysterious culture, whatever it may be, called education, and to assert their right to it.

A wider education is spreading throughout the world. England is educating her people, but does not know whether to do it by the Church or State. In old times the priest was the educator, and a great deal is due to the priesthood for its share in the education of the world. Now teaching is properly a separate function. Mr. Beecher reviewed at some length the condition and progress of education in each of the modern nations of Europe. He said that in the great conflict between Germany and Austria, it was the German school-houses which destroyed the Austrian military forces. In the conflict between Germany and France, it was again the school-house which overthrew France. There was 98 per cent of the army of Germany who could read and write. There was a very large percentage of men of admirable and superior culture in the German army. There was 48 per cent of the French army who could read and write; of course they went down; they ought to have gone down. Admit the superior skill of German Generals, the shameful incapacity of the French Government, it is still true that the remote cause of these and the comprehensive reason of the French and Austrian inferiority was the want of national education. Look at the condition of France in education. Ninety per cent of all the revenue raised in France is expended upon her military establishment; 6 per cent upon the Government, and 4 per cent upon education—4 per cent to make men, and 90 per cent for munitions of war and all the trappings of army organizations. No nation could stand under such circumstances.

BENEFITS OF EDUCATION.

In connection with the benefits of education, Mr. Beecher said:

I am looking at education, you observe, from the standing point of political economy. Education of the whole people increases the wealth-producing power of the State, and so tends to that which all rulers desire—a condition in which large taxes may be laid and easily collected from a willing people, without complaint or recalcitration. Now this can never be obtained where the mass of the people are poor and non-producing. There are some portions of the world which surpass all others, although I suppose America, as a whole, surpasses all others, take it man for man. New England, I suppose to be the most productive, and Connecticut first in the New England States, and so, probably, if not first in the world, not more than second in its power of production, man for man. Go through the towns, asking this question: "How many of the population produce as much as they consume?" First comes the community of the moths; they consume and do not produce. Then comes the midway class; they make just about as much as they eat up and wear out, and so they neither take from society nor add to it. And then comes the other class who produce a great deal more than they consume, not for themselves but for others. My impression is, and, without having statistics to back me up, I think I may say that one man takes care of ten others. We know how it is in other things. The virtuous man always pays the bills of vice in the community. It is the industrious man who always makes up for the lazy man. It is the home-keeping man who takes care of the man who breaks the peace of the street. The wealth, stability, and administrative force of society depend entirely upon the select class that are virtuous, industrious, frugal, intelligent, careful; and all the masses below them eat from them or out of them. How many hundreds there are in every village who eat more than they produce! Of course children have the right to do nothing and old people have the right to be non-producers. But the great moral class divides itself into men and women.

Whatever tends to raise the standard of productiveness in society can but be regarded as of transcendent interest, and political economists are beginning to learn how important is the education of the whole people to produce wealth. It is not merely that each man is made abler, but there is an atmosphere created. Why do not manufactures flourish in the South,—iron, coal, cotton, right at the door? Practically because there is the want of an atmosphere of industry. Why does New England manufacture to an advantage over a large part of the country? Because the whole population, through three or four generations, have been educated to it until there is an inventiveness and tact in the whole outlying population around and about its centres. Now industry requires a certain atmosphere of industry in the whole community to make it available, and for want of intelligence and for that enterprise which springs from intelligence, we are cheated immeasurably every year. There is still some education that can never be developed except by the higher forces of brain power.

The subject of the rights of workingmen and woman suffrage were treated at length, and from a comprehensive standpoint. In connection with this equalizing effects of education, the speaker said:

Now, the State that will hold out any such advantages to its neglected poor and its pampered rich through the medium of the common school, they will exert such an influence in that State, that rich men will send their sons there because it will be for their best good. Neglect to educate, once in every six years of the world's history brings the sons of the rich men to the common school. The rich man has his children, and his boy is raised in a private school. The boy spends money, and by the transcendent laws of nature he in his turn again breeds children, and, they being the sons of poor men, he breeds them only to have them come and go to the common school. Therefore, this matter of compulsory education ought to be enforced.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION NECESSARY.

From the closing portions of his address we take the following passage:

Lastly, ignorance should not be permitted in the State; that is to say, education should be compulsory. The first feeling that almost every man has when you say "Education should be compulsory," is that it shakes off forever the predominant freedom of the State, the rights that so many enjoy, believing that it is a divine right which they possess, to educate their children exactly as they please,—to educate them a little, or perhaps not educate them at all; so that to compel to educate seems a great crime.

But this compulsory education is no new extension of the power of the State; the State already has it; the State has the right to legislate for the public good, and determine what you can do and what you can't. It takes your land if it wants it; it takes you off yourself in time of war if it wants you. Take your children? The State has a right to meddle with all these things if the State requires them. So, in like manner, if the State requires your children to be educated, it will take them. If you want your children educated, the law will not touch you; no law touches a man when the man is higher than the law.

Take, for instance, the law against counterfeiting; nothing in that law touches me. There is not the least possibility of that law's touching me; it exists with me in name merely. The law against burglary is viewed in the same light; I leave that law so far beneath me that I am, as it were, drawn back and sheltered from committing any such acts as that law specifies. So with respect to compulsory education. The great argument of compulsory education is the educating voluntarily of a majority of the State's children; but the people say: "If the schools are good, may you not safely leave these children to parental affection?" No, no. There is a vast number of uneducated foreigners that bring uneducated children into the land, and they don't understand the necessity and advantages of education until they have been here a short time, and then they catch the spirit of the thing at once.

There are a great many bad characters and criminals, people that have no care for the education of their children, for the State can do much for herself in the care of them. There are a great many more of your careless parents, who do not appreciate the necessity of education, and look more to themselves than to the intelligence of the child. When this is the case, the State has a right to step in and take care of the children. If the parent sacrifices the child's intelligence, then the State is invested with a parent's right, for though all parents have the liberty of doing right, no parent has the right to do wrong; and in this respect the great parent, the State, will not let pass unheard the inarticulate cry of the army of little children that are growing up around us; the State has no right to pamper the feeling of selfishness in this question of educating the minds of the young, or to stint the privilege of a full manhood.

The applause during the continuation of the lecture were slight and occasional.

A GOOD NIGHT'S WORK.

Our New Superintendent of Police on the War-Path.

He Bags Six First-Class Burglars—History of the Operation.

About two weeks ago the house of Edward Burgess, No. 185 South Morgan street, was entered by burglars, and a diamond pin and a large quantity of personal property stolen. The same night the thieves re-entered the house, under the supposition that there was yet some valuable property remaining, which they had overlooked. This time they aroused Mr. Burgess, and, as they were leaving the house, he fired at them. The shot took effect in the back of the leader of the gang, but he was carried off by his companions, who hired a carriage and sent him to the County Hospital, where he gave his name as John Allen. His case being looked upon with suspicion, it was reported to Supt. Washburn and Capt. Hickey. They placed a policeman in charge of the man, with power to arrest any one who should call to see him. His confederates, hearing of the condition of affairs, organized to get him out of the hospital, and Sunday night was set as the time when the work would be performed.

The police were, however, on the watch for them, Special Detective Gallagher having received intimation of their intentions. He also learned that they would assemble at a restaurant No. 514 State street, kept by Sarah Empy.

About 12 o'clock Sunday night Superintendent Washburn, Captain Hickey, Sergeant Buckley, and six men, proceeded to the restaurant. They found carriages in waiting to take the party to the Hospital. The robbers were found assembled in a dark hall. They at first showed signs of resistance, but when informed that death would follow any such action, they quietly submitted themselves to be taken.

The names of the party are Ed. Vine, John Bridges, Ed. Wallace, Patrick Sullivan, Edward Collins, and John Maloney. Each one of these men has been an inmate of the State Penitentiary; they are dangerous characters. Death-dealing implements of every kind were found upon their persons. Jack Allen, the chief of the gang, will be guarded until his recovery, and will be removed to the jail as soon as possible.

Yesterday morning, the prisoners were brought before Justice Banyon, and held for future examination in bail of $5,000 each. The evidence showed that they composed a well-organized band of robbers, and that the many daring burglaries which have been committed during the past two months can be traced directly to them. It is the wish of Superintendent Washburne that those persons whose houses have been entered should call, and, if possible, identify these men. The appearance of the gang yesterday morning was much improved, by their wearing, each, a suit of new clothing which they stole from a Wabash avenue clothing house on Sunday afternoon.

It is confidently believed that every one of them will go to Joliet, and it is to be hoped that the severest penalty of the law may be imposed upon them.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The annual meeting of the Chicago College of Pharmacy will be held at No. 77 Dearborn street, at 3 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon.

The sociable of the First Congregational Church will be held at No. 155 West Madison street this evening.

The Rev. R. J. Langridge, pastor of the Archer Avenue Baptist Church, will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day. His subject will be "Haste to the Rescue."

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home of the Friendless will be held at the Home at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The residence of Franklin Smith, No. 63 West Washington, was burglarized Sunday night to the extent of $200 in money and property.

D. L. Moody will lead the Bible-reading at half-past 4 o'clock, to-day, in the Third Presbyterian Church. His subject is: "What God is Able to Do for Us."

There will be a Bible-reading, this afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, at Plymouth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The Rev. Dr. Thomas will lead.

The second inquest on the body of Frank Shandley, killed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, resulted in a verdict of "accidental death."

The Farragut Boat Club will not hold a party at Bournique's this week, as incorrectly announced in the Sunday papers. Should one be held after Lent due notice will be given.

Justice Scully yesterday held Peter Rederson in $500 bail to appear at the Criminal Court, upon suspicion of having stolen $125 from one Annie Nellygen, of No. 306 West Tyler street.

The West Chicago Lyceum will discuss, in the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, this evening, the question: "*Resolved*, That the Union Pacific Railroad has not been advantageous to the country."

An amateur entertainment, composed of tableaux vivant and theatrical performances, will be given on Thursday evening, at Grow's Opera Hall, near Union Park Hotel, for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home.

An inquest was held yesterday morning, at No. 51 Taylor street, on the body of a colored infant which was found dead in bed, and the verdict rendered that it came to its death from infantile convulsions.

Patrick Gallagher, who was crushed between two street cars on State street last Thursday, died on Sunday. The Coroner's Jury yesterday morning gave a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The opening exercises of the spring course of Rush Medical College, will take place on Wednesday morning, at the college building, corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets. Dr. Norman Bridge will deliver the first lecture.

The ladies of the Moral Education Committee will hold their monthly parlor-meeting at No. 121 Calumet avenue, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All ladies interested in the physical and moral training of the young are invited to attend.

The Northwestern Railroad is repairing its track and bed from North Caledonia to Belvidere in order to make the Galena Division (which has a double track to this city) the outlet for the traffic over the Madison extension, instead of *via* Harvard, as heretofore.

"All aboard for the Milwaukee & St. Paul" is the regular cry of the hotel-porters, and, after a splendid achievement in winter railroad finishing, the passenger-trains on this new route are leaving regularly the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett will deliver her lecture on art at the Christian Union Rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Those who have not heard her should go, because this is the last time it will be repeated this season.

It is suggested that the enterprising party who liberally advertises on new buildings about town that his sash balance "WILL BE HUNG," must keep his eyes open, lest from the force of habit, and in the same spirit of advertising, some Judge issues "*a supersedeas*."

Who is the author of "Richelieu?" That is the question which Mr. Larrimore has raised. While Bulwer lived, no one doubted his claim to that honor. But now he is dead (this is news to the *Journal*, probably), the city editor speaks of it as "Mr. Shakspeare's dramatization." But what does an ex-minister know of the stage? However, for the *Journal*, the error is not a very bad one.

About 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, as Mr. Leonard Kelly, of No. 181 Butterfield street, and his wife and two young ladies were riding in a carriage, the horses ran away, and the occupants of the vehicle were thrown out. Mr. Kelly was seriously injured. The ladies, although bruised, were not much hurt. Dr. Bowers attended Mr. Kelly, and pronounced his wounds serious, though not dangerous.

Literature is a profession on the *Evening Journal*. Every aspirant for the position of city editor of that sheet is required to pass an examination in theology to meet this requirement. The result is that the gentleman now rejoicing in that honored position, while fully posted on the dimensions of Noah's Ark, and the incidents of the story of Susannah and the Elders, is not certain who wrote "Richelieu."

The advantages to a daily paper, even of the twilight variety, of a retired minister as city editor, are too obvious and too numerous for recapitulation. But the *Evening Journal*, though fully appreciating these advantages, must admit that there are disadvantages about the employment of retired clergymen. For instance, the Levitical city editor, with admirable ignorance of the drama, speaks of "Mr. Shakspeare's dramatization of Richelieu."

An interesting case was tried before Justice Banyon yesterday afternoon, wherein John O'Neil, City Oil Inspector, brought suit, in the name of the people, against Perkins Bros., of No. 117 Halsted street, for selling explosive oil. J. H. Farrell represented the plaintiff, and a member of the firm the defendants. It was proven that the defendants had been selling an oil which would not bear the test of the Inspector, and that they persisted in selling it after being informed of its inferior quality. They were fined $25 and costs, and took an appeal.

A meeting of property-owners, merchants, and residents interested in the early clearing up and putting in order of Wabash and Michigan avenues and the Lake Front Park is called to meet at the Matteson House, at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day. A full attendance is requested. The movement is designed to initiate immediate measures for clearing away rubbish, removing dead trees, building sidewalks, and putting the adjacent portions of the Lake Park strip in order as early as the season shall warrant. All citizens are interested, but if a representative number in the locality indicated take hold to bring prompt action from the authorities, to whom the work belongs, it will be a healthy commencement of what is to be a busy year in Chicago.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 3 o'clock, the watchman at Loft & Burnham's planing-mill, on the corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets, discovered fire in one of the "chutes" of the mill. He endeavored to put it out, but, not succeeding, turned on an alarm from Box 384. Before the fire was subdued, property to the amount of $4,500 was destroyed. The loss is, however, fully covered by insurance, divided as follows: Western and Provincial, of Toronto, $3,000; National, Bangor, $1,000; National, German Fire, and Active, and Marine, of Wheeling, $1,000 each; Humboldt, of Newark, $1,500; National, of Humboldt, $1,500; Brewers', of Milwaukee, $1,500; Allemania, of Cleveland, $1,500; Allemania, of Pittsburgh, $1,000; Globe, Chicago, $1,500; North Missouri, $1,500.

The following item from the New York *Times* will interest base-ballists in this city: "The Mutual Base Ball Club, of this city, has engaged a first-class professional nine for 1873, and will be prepared to contest for the championship now held by the Boston Club. All the local nines will this year play on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, as the lease of the Capitoline has expired, and the latter field has already been disposed of in lots for building purposes. The Mutual nine will be composed of the following players: Robert Matthews, late of the Baltimore Club, pitcher; Hicks, of last year's Mutuals, catcher; Start, first base; Hatfield, second base; Nelson, late of the Eckfords, third base; Holdsworth, also from the Eckfords, short stop; Gedney, left field; Eggler, centre field; and Higham, late of the Baltimore Club, right field. The nine will begin practice early in April, and will be under the management of the Club Secretary, Mr. A. V. Davidson."

Yesterday evening Ald. Schaffner was present at the Council, for the first time since he swore off from speech-making. He was received with great cordiality by his associates, who warmly encouraged him to stand by his promises. He received them in an embarrassed way, and said he hoped so. After the Council was called to order, the North Side Aldermen clustered around him, and spoke such little sentences as "now, remember," "stick to it," "don't break out," etc. But, when the Relief and Aid Society matter came up, Schaffner became uncontrollable, and he jumped to his feet, leaving one of his coat-tails in the hands of Ald. Carney, who vainly tried to restrain him. One speech led to another, and before the adjournment the Alderman had addressed the Chair twenty-seven times. His friends have now lost all hope for him, and it is understood that a resolution will be introduced next Monday requesting the Board of Health to take immediate steps to abate him.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED business, which will support two families, and, with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A capital of $6,000 desires to form a partnership in this city with some party having a knowledge of the iron business, and about an equal capital. References given and required. Address C H R, Matteson House, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH SOME capital and experience in the live stock commission trade. Address E 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and good-paying business, and with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased; a good bargain for a gentleman with a small capital; references given and required. Address S 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COAL AND WOOD business—A first-class location, doing good business; can be increased with a partner who has from $500 to $1,000. Address E 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTNER in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st.—Mrs. R. M. Teed, Business Clairvoyant, Test, Healing, Developing, and Physical Medium, tells of business, marriages, journeys, earth or spirit friends, lost or stolen property; reveals past, present, and future events; cures all diseases that are curable; examines and prescribes for diseases for the poor Tuesdays and Fridays, free of charge. Cabinet seances every evening at 8 o'clock, at which hands and faces are shown and recognized. Private sittings at all hours. For special seances in the afternoon, apply to Dr. Hoyt, at the rooms. Doctors and lawyers with difficult and knotty cases would do well to consult the spirits of able doctors and lawyers through the mediumship of Mrs. Teed. Newsdealers supplied with Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly at their rooms.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, late of New York—Consultations, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted). Fee 50 cents. No gentlemen admitted. 209 West Madison-st., Room 45, upper floor.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM EYRE, FORMERLY OF Livingston County, Ill., will find John Catton, his uncle, at the California House, No. 53 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL—IF THE HEIRS OF JAS. WM. EMERECK, known to be in Michigan and Canada, will address X 47, Tribune office, they will hear of something to their advantage.

PERSONAL—S. V. CORNISH CAN BE FOUND AT 180 South Canal.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 14-INCH DOUBLE CYLINDER, iron-framed, Gen. Grant flooring machine, 3 sets matcher heads, with patent header attached; ½ cash, balance in lumber, sash, and doors or dressing. Address B. F. FERGUSON, 465 Catharine-st.

ONE 12-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER; one 20-horse portable; one 20-horse stationary and boiler; one 20-horse double cylinder engine. Also, several second-hand boilers of all sizes; all for sale cheap at 20 North Jefferson-st. L. D. POLLARD.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASES. 99 years at fixed rate.
22x44 ft. State-st., near Randolph.
26x110 ft. Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House.
40x170 ft. Wabash-av., north of Eldridge Court.
These leases are the only ones of the kind in the market.
There are no reappraisals; a low, fixed rent for entire term. They are decidedly better than a purchase of the property, which can be obtained at any time, at the convenience of the leasees. Will be sold at a moderate bonus if taken immediately.
Beyond question they are the finest bargains now offered and are the only leases of the kind that can be obtained at any price. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR CAMPBELL-AV. $50 per foot.
Monroe and Adams-sts., near Leavitt; no cash required if improved.
Lots only two block from street-cars; $950, outside fire limits; no cash if improved.
Madison-st., near Robey; $175 per foot.
Acre property in Section 15, on Barry Point-road and Twelfth-st.
Brick house, modern improvements; Washington-st., near Lincoln.
WM. T. CUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block, Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st.
Fine marble-front dwelling Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., cheap, partly time and trade.
Neat cottage on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., very cheap, and on favorable terms.
Two-story frame, double lot, Forest-av., $7,500.
Two-story frame, Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENTS—14 LOTS IN ONE block at Brighton.
1 block at Cotton Mill, railroad front.
40 acres near crossing Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern Railroads.
80 acres Section 18, 39, 13.
45 acres Section 18, 39, 13; Madison-st. front.
80 acres, same section, Harrison and Twelfth-st. fronts.
18 acres Section 36, 38, 14. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet, northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. 108 feet, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 76X150 ON Clinton-st., near Randolph; house and lot, No. 96 Washington-st., near Desplaines; two vacant lots on Washington-st., east of Desplaines; 30x185 feet on Madison-st., near Franklin. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, 95 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST., FIRST house south of Washington-st., lot 36x120, house, two stories, with brick basement, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, and all modern conveniences; location very desirable, being one of the pleasantest residence neighborhoods in the city, and adjacent to business; will sell at a bargain, upon terms to suit purchaser, to the first responsible applicant. Apply to, or address, OWNER, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, CORNER FIFTY-FIFTH-st. (Parkway) and Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 25x130 FEET EACH FRONTING on Egandale, Madison, and Cottage Grove-avs., between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth-sts., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 89 DAVIS-ST., near Western-av. and Lake-st.; house 1½ stories, 4 bedrooms, closets, and water; built last year; price $2,600; $1,200 can remain 5 years, balance easy. Also, No. 890 Fulton-st., 1½ stories and basement; lot 25x140, on one of the best blocks on Fulton-st.; water on both floors, gas-pipes, barn and loft, and shade trees; price $4,200, on easy terms. Apply to owner. M. HALL, 890 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS ON Howe and Orchard-sts., and a number on Western-av. and North Oakley-st.; suburban lots in good locality; terms very favorable. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FRAME DWELLINSG, WITH brick basements, on West Side, only one block from horse-cars; rents for $2,700; a good investment at a bargain. Address S 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A BRICK HOUSE and lot on South Side; only $6,500. J. S. SCOVILE, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 135 South Clinton-st.; lot 40x100 feet to alley, with lot on opposite side of alley, 40x40 feet; or would rent the premises for a term of years. Address "OWNER," 201 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., EAST FRONT, north of Thirty-eighth-st., $85 per foot, worth $100. Corner of State and Forty-fourth-sts., 48 feet for $4,500. 100 feet corner of State and Fifty-seventh-sts., $45 per foot. 56 feet on State and Fifty-fourth, and 56 feet on Burnside, in rear, the whole for $4,000, easy terms. PETER SHIMP, 8 Taylor-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—91X165 FEET ON THE SOUTH BOULEVARD, fronts on two streets, east and south, $3,000. 64 feet on Wentworth-av., near the Boulevard, $1,000. 25 x124 feet on same avenue, near Forty-fourth-st., $750. The owner is compelled to sell to raise money. Call at once at 8 Taylor-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$5,500—11-ROOM DWELLING (NEW) and lot on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne, $2,000 down. 87x200 feet on Wabash-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., $100 per foot. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—BY G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor:
20 acres at Lovett Sation, $250.
20 acres on Ashland-av., near Boulevard, $1,100.
10 acres on Forty-seventh-st., near Ashland-av., $1,700.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st. Park-av., 75 feet, east of Wood-st., south front; 5 acres at Lawndale, on Twenty-second-st., $3,000; easy payments.

FOR SALE—78½ FEET, CORNER WEST LAKE and Valentine, 2 blocks west of Western-av., just outside of fire limits; a valuable corner for builders or parties who want to open a retail trade. Terms easy. Apply to M. HALL, 890 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SOME SMALL COTTAGES AND LOTS on monthly payments; small payment down. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH STATE-ST., 33x100 FEET NEAR Erie; 50 feet on Calumet-av.; 50 feet on South Park; 120 feet northwest corner Centre-av. and Van Buren-st. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, LINCOLN-AV., NEAR Sophia, at what I think is less than two-thirds their cash value. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE THE OLD CITY LIMITS, for $400 and $500 each; lots near Lincoln Park for $40 per front foot; lots on Lincoln-av. for $25 per front foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $500—EASY TERMS—WE have 80 lots inside of old city limits, on Western-av., Oakley and Leavitt-sts., within two blocks of street-cars, omnibus and railroad line, at the above prices; title perfect. Call at our office and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A BARGAIN in a first-class residence on Michigan-av., just south of Eighteenth-st., fronting east, with swell front and every convenience, is offered for a few days. A. J. AVERILL, Honore Block, No. 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—113x200 FEET ON MADISON-ST., BEtween Oakley-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$400 TO $500, EASY PAYMENTS—Lots near street-cars, omnibus and railroad lines, on Oakley and Leavitt-sts. and Western-av., and inside the city limits; title iron-clad; 'tis the best bargain in the city. H. H. ARMSTEAD, Room 63, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, SOUTHWEST corner Clark and Madison-sts. Several houses on the avenues, south of Twenty-second-st., some of which are great bargains, and must be sold soon. Also, 20, 40, and 80-acre tracts, south and west of city, at much below the market value.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS UPON HALSTED, EMERald, Dashiell, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Terms easy; interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK, SOUTHWEST corner Wallace and Thirty-first-sts.; also, the 20-acre grove block with $40,000 residence, known as Block 5, in the east half Section 29, Town 40, Range 14 east, or would exchange either or both for first-class improved or unimproved realty in Chicago, and assume $50,000 incumbrance. Both blocks are free from incumbrance. Title direct from the Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 1 and 2, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, barn, and lot 30x125, on West Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—64x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV.; 80 feet south of Congress-st. Will take good residence or acre property as first payment. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE, AT Irvington, near New York, adjoining Sunny Side, the estate of the late Washington Irving, being at the most desirable point for its social advantages, and in the most richly populated district in the vicinity of New York, and rising very rapidly in value. A large and substantial stone house, having water and gas throughout, picturesque grounds and river views, large and valuable river front and water rights; within one hour of New York, by rail. Price, with ten acres, $135,000, on easy terms, or for good railroad bonds. More land can be had, if desired. Apply to H. HOLDREGE, Box 438, New York.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF 320, OR 160, OR 80 ACRES, near DeKalb, Ill., on good terms, and at a small figure, if taken soon, as owner is about to leave the country. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TO EXCHANGE—THREE and a quarter acres of land, with a good house of eight rooms and cellar, with 25 choice varieties of apple, some cherry, and small fruit trees, stable and hen house, good well and cistern, the whole well fenced, situated in the pleasant town of Crystal Lake, which contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 40 miles from Chicago. Price, $1,500. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR A DESIRABLE lot in the city in exchange for an improved farm 100 miles from Chicago. Apply at 799 South State-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—WE HAVE CUSTOMers determined to purchase within the next sixty days. We want houses and choice residence lots to suit them. The inquiry for lots on West Side, outside fire-limits, is large. Owners of such please call or address us. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A BRICK OR STONE residence of about ten rooms, with all modern improvements, south and octagon front; on West Side preferred. Address J S P, 20 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—FOR CASH, OR CASH AND EXchange, city, suburban, and country real estate; dwellings, stores, farms, acre property, and lots; exchanges solicited on a cash-value basis. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, SEVEN OCtaves, nearly new, with stool and cover; cost $500; will sell for $300; 1 drap rep. set, 1 etagere, 1 secretary, 1 marble-top centre-table; also, a lot of handsome store-fixtures, glass cases, etc., in use only four months. Apply at 418 Wabash-av., opposite First Baptist Church.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., WANTED, FOR cash. Entire household stock bought, to any amount. Letters receive prompt attention. Address I J. ... Wabash-av.

WANTED—A ... FIRST-CLASS PARLOR STOVE. ... Address P, 79 North Peoria-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE—THE LOTS AT NEW NORTHwestern car-shops will not be sold at the former prices after this day; those that have engaged them can close their contracts at the former rates during this day only, at the same rates, 1-3 cash, 4½ years for balance; after this date they will be advanced $5 per foot. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, $1,500 to $16,000. Also, choice building lots and acre property. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 5 AND 10 ACRE LOTS, well improved; good soil; price low; at station near Chicago. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS 150 FEET deep; convenient to station, church, and schools; for $15 per foot, on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—LARKIN & JENKS HAVE ADDED ANother Sub-Division to their large list of first-class property, 180 lots, one mile from the Normal School, and only four blocks from depot; 25x125 for $200 per lot; $30 cash, balance on long time. Office Room 1, southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—3¼ ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, nicely located, for $2,500 cash, by the owner, O. R. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS, AT SOUTH EVanston. Apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Company, 84 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, A first-class business rig, dirt cheap. To be seen at 164 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, DUMP CARTS AND harness to match, in good order, for excavating or railroad work; just the machine to have around your factories, foundries, or stables. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND EXPRESS AND DELIVery wagons of all kinds; also two second-hand buggies, very cheap, at 263 South Canal-st.

NORTHWESTERN LIVERY AND BOARDING Stables, No. 263 Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st. bridge. We have first-class accommodation for boarding and sale horses at reasonable prices. Shippers and dealers will find our stables the best located in the city for sale purposes. We are prepared to make favorable contracts with merchants and others for the care and keeping of any given number of horses. Give us a call. Buggies and carriages to let. D. F. DANFORTH & CO.

WANTED—A DARK BAY HORSE, ABOUT 16 hands high, that can trot in three minutes or less, to mate in a team. Good price will be paid for a good mate. Address Y 24, Tribune office, stating where horse can be seen, and price.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH first-class board, a nicely-furnished double room, suitable for two gentlemen.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PERSONS WANTING board, nicely furnished rooms, good table, in private family, terms reasonable, can be accommodated.

380 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER CENTRE-av.—A furnished alcove room, with board, for two or three gentlemen; street-cars pass the door.

424 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms.

469 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with board, in a private family; references required.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished room to let, with first-class table, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE SINGLE ROOM, with board, to a gentleman. References required.

751 AND 753 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED front room, except carpets; also a large furnished room, for two gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, ABOUT March 10, by a gentleman and wife. First class accommodations wanted. Location, east of State-st., between Twentieth and Twenty-third. Address, for one week, N 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, IN private family, with one or two nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Answer must give terms, &c. References given. Address to-day S, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM NEAR HALSTED AND Adams-sts., by a young lady engaged during the day; reference first-class. Please state terms and particulars to S 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 43, Parker's Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National and Mechanics' Banks.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN A desirable locality on West Side, for man and wife. Board for lady only. Address D 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom for a physician or dentist, or for light housekeeping. Call immediately at 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, HALL, PANTRIES, AND closets. 1044 South Dearborn-st., between Forty and Fifty-first-sts.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 42, Parker's Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National and Mechanics' Banks.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen only. 345 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for man and wife, or gentleman only. 191 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, by the day week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—12-ROOM DWELLING ON GREEN-ST., between Randolph and Lake, $60 per month. Possession now. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, 130 SOUTH PARK-AV., OF 10 rooms, to a small American family, with whom two gentlemen would like board. Apply at 130 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—FREE TO PARTIES BUYING LEASE of dwelling containing parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, bath, and kitchen. Apply at Hair Store, 418 Wabash-av., opposite First Baptist Church.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 20 COTtage-place, at $65 per month. Apply next door for key.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING No. 1386 Michigan-av.; gas, water, etc. Cheap to a good tenant. H. O. STONE, Room 9, 144 East Madison.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOTEL ON West Lake-st., 33 rooms; doing a fine business; rent moderate; furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FACtory. The McCormick Reaper factory and grounds, with engine, boilers, shafting, and belts. Also foundry, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 470 feet. Apply at 62 North Sheldon-st., or at New Reaper Works, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT ROOM on second floor, 22 by 150 feet deep, 51 South Canal-st. Inquire at Phenix Printing office third floor, same building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT NO. 195 AND 197 East Lake-st., 40x185, under the Government Goods Depot Building. Apply up-stairs, on second floor.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also, stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—JNO. I. D. BRISTOL, General Agent United States Life, 162 Washington-st., wants to rent, immediately, a clean, cosy, first-class house or cottage, of four or five rooms, as near as possible to his office. Owners or agents drop a line, or call.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; must be within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of Sherman House. Any person having such to whom prompt pay and perfect care of premises would be a consideration, please address, stating terms and location, C H K, Tribune office, for 3 days.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING, BRICK OR stone front, with about 8 or 10 rooms; must have all the modern improvements; South Side, east of State-st., between Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth; tenant first-class. Address, describing the house, and giving the street and No., L M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE family of four adults, a neat house or cottage, with barn, of six or seven rooms, with modern conveniences, by the 1st of May; must be in a good locality, within 3 or 4 miles of Court House. Address MERCHANT, 33 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR LEASE, A LARGE building for manufacturing purposes, convenient for shipping, or large basement, with one or more floors, about 30x150, north of Twelfth-st., with stable preferred; rent must be cheap. Address STRICKLAND, 87 Third-av., stating size and lowest price for not less than 3 years lease.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a store on Madison-st., between Halsted and Sangamon, suitable for fancy dry goods. Address B 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board. Address WM. GOLDSMITH, 126 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A medium-sized, first-class house, with barn; must contain all modern improvements, and be on one of the avenues, north of Thirtieth-st. Address, stating number of street, and price per year, or for three years, C. E. COBURN, of Cook, Coburn & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 272 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 29 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 165 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, ... 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 ... -st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHEN, Agent.—Machines sold on easy monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—LAW CLERK; PAY, $5 A WEEK. Apply at Room 21, 154 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY; MUST BE VERY quick at figures, and bring good references. Inquire at BENNARD'S, 100 East Madison-st.

WANTED—CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, SALESman, porters, waiters, drivers, fireman, brakeman, laborers; also man with $150. Apply 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, TO GO TO A lumber mill in Florida; must be thoroughly competent, experienced, and well recommended; one who understands the lumber trade preferred. Applications must be in writing only, by mail, giving in detail all necessary information, otherwise they will be disregarded. Address JOHN D. GARDINER & CO., 530 Lumber-st.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD WHEEL-MAKERS; GOOD wages; steady work. Apply at WOODBURN SARVEN'S WHEEL COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—A WAGON MAKER. APPLY AT 283 Twenty-second-st., Tuesday morning. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL TANNER OR CURrier, with from $2,000 to $3,000 capital, to take an interest in a small tannery in the country; business well-established, hides cheap, and tanning material easily obtained. Inquire of H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-DRIVER AT THE livery stable No. 12 North Clinton-st. HOFFMANN & AMBERG.

WANTED—3 GOOD LATHERS, AT THE MERchants' Hotel, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts., Tuesday morning. THOMAS FOSTER.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-CLASS CAKE-baker, at the new bakery, 100 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE SMITH HELPER, AT 333 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCH WORKER. ALSO a candy maker. 115 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—FINISHERS ON CABINET-WORK, BY the Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 333 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLER AND stone dresser, to take charge of a mill. Good wages and steady employment. Inquire at 216 East Washington-st., Room 16.

WANTED—5 GOOD JAPANNERS. NONE OTHERS need apply. DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT, 228 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, MAY WORK NEAR home, a public speaker, with conveyance; a revival clergyman preferred. Address E. MILLER, Box 91, Red Oak, Iowa.

WANTED—A BOY OF GENTEEL ADDRESS, TO learn the drug business. Call at 459 Wabash-av., between 9 and 10.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AS collector. One with experience; none other need apply. FRAZIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS, FOR MICHIGAN AND Indiana. 2,000 laborers and mechanics for Texas; 25 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—5 SOBER, ACTIVE MEN; ALSO 1 MAN with $150 to take an interest in an office business. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS. BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—A PORTER, AT BISHOP COURT Hotel, 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN AS PORTER, TO MAKE HIMself generally useful. 666 and 668 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COLORED BOY, BETWEEN 20 AND 22 years of age, for yard man at KENNETT'S, No. 23 South Water-st. Apply in rear.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO MAKE FIRES AND assist round the house, at 326 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—ALL OUR OLD GIRLS SEEKING SITuations to come to our office, as situations in hotels, restaurants, etc., are getting more plenty. STAR Employment Office, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—100 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR INdiana and Ohio; also, 25 Scandinavian farm hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HAIR-WEAVERS AT 226 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, German, Swede, or English preferred. Apply at 171 West Van Buren-st., in shoe store.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE care of a child. Apply at 137 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD AND COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer. References required. Apply at No. 107 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook and ironer; good wages to the right person. Call at 715 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; references required. Apply at 56 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; A KITCHEN AND second girl; Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS AT 81 ILLINOIS-ST.; DINing-room girl and cook.

WANTED—GIRL ABOUT 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD, in small family; German preferred. Apply at 151 Lytle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK AND WASH. Good wages. Inquire second door from Rush-st., on Illinois, block of seven houses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENeral housework in a small family, where a second girl is kept. Must do good plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Will be assisted with the washing. None other need apply. 85 West Adams-st., northeast corner of Jefferson.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, in family consisting of husband, wife, and two children. References required. Apply at 912 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO DINING-ROOM WORK. Apply at 121 West Lake-st., Lincolnshire House.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A private family at 1467 Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 1206 Prairie-av. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ATTEND A CHILD and do chores. Apply at 422 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—BONNET-FRAMER—EXPERIENCED hands on mechlin and lace bonnet-frames. TURKINGTON'S, 288 State-st.

WANTED—3 DRESSMAKERS, WHO UNDERstand their business, to go out by the day; also, situations for some good second girls. At 448 Wabash-av., Room 4.

WANTED—100 GOOD STRAW SEWERS; WORK will be given out, when desired; also an experienced straw hat wirer. D. WEBSTER & CO., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT WHELAN'S LAUNDRY, 1010 State-st., corner Twenty-second-st., 3 first-class shirt ironers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLORADO—THE FORT COLLINS AGRICULTURAL Colony, General Cameron, President. The best of all. J. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Agents, 71 South Canal-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

FOUNTAIN COLONY, COLORADO; SPRINGS—Persons who desire information will find me at Kuhn's European Hotel. J. E. AMBROSE, Agent.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st., or 50 East Harrison-st.

UNION COLONY OF NEBRASKA—A SPLENDID opportunity to go West. Location of Colony, terms of membership, and all arrangements for transportation the very best. Soldiers' and Sailors homestead claims made. Call and learn all particulars at Room 4, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts. MORTON CULVER, Agent.

TO CARPENTERS—I WISH TO CONTRACT WITH a carpenter who is willing to wait a year or so for payment, on first-class security and 10 per cent interest, for a job which will amount to a few hundred dollars; or will exchange some desirable suburban lots for same. Room 2, 126 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. ADDRESS 79 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A FRAME HOUSE TO MOVE, west of Union Park. Apply to JOHN FREEMAN, Room 8, Board of Public Works, corner LaSalle and Adams-sts., or 966 West Adams-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR GOOD patent-rights. Bring them along if you want to sell. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

LOST.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, ON WEST MONroe-st., between Laflin-st. and Second Baptist Church, a ladies' watch, chain, and charms. A reward will be paid for its return to 539 West Monroe-st.

LOST—A SEALSKIN MUFF, BETWEEN TWENtieth and Twenty-fourth-sts., on Indiana-av. Finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering the same to 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, ON STATE AND Twenty-second-st. car, a pair of opera-glasses, marked Carrie. Return to 90 West Washington-st. $5 reward.

LOST—BY JOSEPH SHAVER, TWO HUNTING dogs, March 1, 1873; one of them is a young setter, spotted brown, and a brown head; the other is a young pointer, brown and white spots, and salt-and-pepper. A liberal reward to any one who will return them to 540 South Wells-st.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, BETWEEN LANGley-av. and University Place Baptist Church, a ladies' gold breast-pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 86 Langley-av.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A CAMEO EAR-DROP, SET in pearls, with three gold pendants. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving it at Room 2, 99 Madison-st.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE DETECTION OF THE thieves who lately stole the lead-pipes from the new building, No. 306 North Wells-st. ANDREW J. BROWN, Room 1, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD AND COMPLETE SET OF hardware shelving, counters, scales, etc., suitable for hardware, grocery, or general stock, and in good shape to move. Price, $175. Call at 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT PACKING-CASES, IN good order, at 25 cents apiece. LEWIS MOSS, 122 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ALCOHOL STILL WITH COLumn and worms complete, all in good condition, capacity of still 400 gallons. Philadelphia manufacture. For price, address BARBER & HENDERSON, 209 North Broad, Philadelphia.

DIVORCE.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of ... Address P. O. Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business as bookkeeper, etc. for several years, and gives No. 1 city references. Address G 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS delivery clerk in grocery trade. Address W. EDWARD, 347 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper or travelling salesman. Good reference. Address H H B, care W. J. QUAN & CO., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESCRIPTION clerk, in a drug store in the city. Qualified by several years' experience. Address G R M, 26 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation in a wholesale house as entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Is willing and capable to make himself generally useful. Can furnish the best of references. Address R 50, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH the best of references, in the hotel business; is competent to fill a position of trust in any other branch of business; would like to loan employer $2,000. Address D 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTORNEY OF several years' experience, a position as assistant to an established lawyer; satisfactory references given. Address E 15, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work in a private family; good references given; South Side preferred. Call at No. 6 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work in a private family. Call at 114 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a private family; reference given. Inquire at 208 South Park-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do kitchen work, in a small family, or work in a restaurant; no objection to go to the country a short distance. 181 Nineteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A FIRST-class private family, or housemaid; is thoroughly competent to do either. Call on or address LOUISE, 119 South Park-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS, to do chamberwork and sewing in first-class families. Can be seen at 422 Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as cook and laundress in a first-class private family; the best of city references furnished. Call for two days at 69 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. Apply for two days at 717 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 4 HOTEL, 2 RESTaurant, and 8 boarding-house cooks, and 200 girls with references, for general housework. 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL IN a private family to cook or do general housework. South Side preferred. Apply at 329, West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 173 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN a respectable family. Address M H, 20 Alaska-st., near Larrabee-st., 1 block south of North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family to do general housework. Please call at 147 Larrabee-st., in the rear.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMstress; is open to a few more engagements in families by day or week. Terms reasonable. A B C, 191 West Jackson-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF THOROUGH ability and responsibility, who desires to secure the position of housekeeper in a first-class hotel. Can give the best of references. Address R 53, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE—TO ENGAGE as nurse; will go two weeks at a time or by the month; one who has had five years' experience; can give the best of references by the best physicians in the city; give the best of care to patients. Call for nurse, 887 State-st., front room up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN DESIRING a good location. I have for sale a practice that amounts to $2,000 a year, a small drug store doing a business of $5,000 a year; also a two-story house, 2 years old, cost $2,500, with lot 100 feet front, in a beautiful village in Minnesota. Reasons for selling; having moved to Minnesota three years ago for my health, and now feeling fully restored, I desire to return East to resume an old practice and to form a copartnership with my father. Price, cash, $4,500. Address, or call at Room 32, Burke's European Hotel, for three days, from 10 to 11 a. m., and from 3 to 4 p. m.

A BUSINESS ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS, WITH a complete stock of staple goods, is offered for sale, to an energetic man with a moderate capital desirous of getting into an established business; this is an opportunity seldom offered. Address R 48, Tribune office.

A GOOD MAN TO RUN A LUNCH-COUNTER, fitted up all complete; $4,000 made last year. 67 South Canal-st.

A WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR FIRST-CLASS billiard hall and sample room. Terms cash. Address R 54, Tribune office.

I HAVE FIRST-CLASS LEGITIMATE BUSINESS openings for men with from $500 to $10,000. Investigation solicited. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE COMPLETE OF A first-class private hotel on Wabash-av. for sale. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., first floor.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 8,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SALOON 28 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., FOR SALE, newly fitted and in running order.

$175 WILL BUY A NEWS, CIGAR, STATIONery, and candy store, with cheap rent if sold this week, at 275 Blue Island-av.

$350 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE, doing good business, at 347 West Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—7 FARMS WORTH $2,000 TO $25,000.
3 fruit farms, $8,000 to $20,000.
1 Agricultural Implement Factory.
19 lots in Irving Park for houses, lot worth $4,000 to $10,000.
2 houses, $6,000 and $7,000.
10,000 acres No. 1 Iowa lands.
80 acres near Lombard, improved.
160 acres Sec. 19, 37, 13.
128 ft on Harrison and Flournoy-sts.
1 brick house on Wabash-av. near Sixteenth-st., exchange for a good lot.
1 house on Seminary-av., $7,500.
2 good Flouring Mills, $15,000 and $22,000.
51 acres Sec. 6, 38, 15, for farms and cash.
FOR CASH PAYMENTS.
18 cheap lots on West and South Sides.
7 houses, West Side, $2,000 to $18,000.
6 houses, South Side, $3,000 to $19,000.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—FARM of 400 acres finely improved; wood and water, high rolling land, near station on the Dixon Air Line Railroad, 40 miles west from Chicago. This farm is in perfect order, all good, arable land, and one of the finest farms in Kane Co.; free of incumbrance. City property of a good character taken in exchange at fair rates, and a light incumbrance assumed and some money. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

TO EXCHANGE—160 LOTS SOUTHWEST AND near Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, for a good residence or good improved farm; 160 acres improved farm at $35 per acre. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO FARMS IN WISCONSIN; one of 540 acres and one of 120 acres; also, one of 320 acres in Kane County, Ill., to exchange for city or Englewood property; will pay some cash with it. PETER SHIMP, 8 Taylor-st., Room 1.

WANTED—SUBURBAN PROPERTY OR CHEAP city lots for well-located Iowa prairie; Government titles. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOT AT STOCK Yards, for good strong horse for express wagon. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ON A CASH BASIS, a brick house and lot for $4,000 or $5,000 worth of brick or lumber; will give a bargain. Address R 45, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE EASTERN FUNDS TO LOAN ON FIRST-class Chicago real estate, improved or unimproved, five years, 10 per cent and moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, s. w. cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

INSURANCE CLAIMS IN ALL BANKRUPT COMpanies cashed at highest rates. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses on leased lots, warehouse receipts, &c., by O. G. BRYANT, Private Banker, 42 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG AND SHORT TIME. ALEX. S. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. O. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 169 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME, ON FIRST-class securities. Purchase money notes wanted. H. LOWY, Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Monroe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in sums of not less than $5,000. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Foot Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

REAL ESTATE LOANS—I HAVE IN HAND sums of $2,500, $7,000, and $15,000 to loan for 5 years on first-class Chicago property. I shall also have in the course of this month another sum of from $8,000 to $10,000, and on the 1st of April a sum of $20,000. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Solicitor, Rooms 13, 15, and 14, Kendall Building.

TO LOAN—$1,500 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, for three or five years. LYMAN & JACKSON, 42 Bryan Block.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $8,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, to improve property worth $10,000. First mortgage. First-class and in good business centre. Would pay a fair rate of commission. Address H 53, Tribune office, for 3 days, stating where an interview can be had.

$12,000 IN HAND TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS security. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THE BEST THING FOR agents in the market; demand unlimited; used by every household; profits 300 per cent; county agents, send for particulars. F. P. BECK, 431 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—NO. 1 ACTIVE MEN TO CANvass show-cards. Apply from 8 to 11 a. m., ARNOLD & KNOWLES, 212 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR several fast-selling articles; $5 to $8 a day easily made. MERRILL & CO., 2 WEST LAKE-ST., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GRAHAM LINEN Marker, ... Lenette, and a variety of useful articles. A. ... RICHARDSON, 172½ South Halsted-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING A SUM of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. J. G. KING, Republic Life Insurance Company.

FOUND—YESTERDAY, ABOUT 1 O'CLOCK, ON East Washington-st., a sum of money. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at the office of WM. ARCHDEACON, 11 South Franklin-st.

WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

out there was so much noise and confusion in the House, and so little interest manifested in the matter, that it was suggested he have leave to have his remarks printed in the *Globe*, and it was so ordered.

SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Mr. DUNNELL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill allowing Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to extend its route from the western line of Kansas to Pueblo, Colorado, and a branch road from a point on the main line southwesterly to San Felipe on the Rio Grande. Passed without objection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table, with the understanding that no bill should pass without a two-thirds vote, and disposed of the following: Senate bill to amend the act of the 31st of May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens in the several States, was laid aside by unanimous consent. The Senate bill to quiet the title to the lands of settlers on the lands belonging to the West Wisconsin Railway Company passed with an amendment.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriations bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The bill is now practically the same as when it passed the House, except that the appropriation for the Boston harbor is increased from $75,000 to $150,000, and that an appropriation of $25,000 is made for St. Paul, Minn., and some few small additional appropriations for Michigan and New Jersey.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The House then proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: Senate bill, to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, passed with amendments.

Senate bill to authorize inquiries into causes of steam-boiler explosions. Passed.

Senate bill to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies. Passed.

Senate bill to place colored persons who enlisted in the army as slaves on the same footing as other soldiers' pensions. Passed.

Senate bill to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana. Passed.

Senate bill authorizing the Kansas Valley National Bank, Topeka, Kansas, to change its name to the First National Bank of Topeka. Passed.

Senate bill to authorize certain Postmasters to deposit public moneys in public banks. Passed with amendments.

CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate bill to amend the National Currency act coming up, Mr. W. R. ROBERTS moved to amend by ordering the circulation of National Bank notes as received at the Treasury, and the substitution of United States notes, to be received in payment of duties. Laid aside.

BAD FOR MACARONI.

Mr. BURCHARD, from the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the revenue laws, made a report agreeing to strike out the section taxing macaroni or vermicelli 35 per cent, so as to leave it on the free list, and making other amendments to details. Agreed to.

Mr. COX congratulated the House on having made one step forward in the direction of free trade.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were rejected without being read, and a Conference Committee ordered. Messrs. Garfield, Sargent, and Niblack, of Indiana, were appointed as such committee.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr. VOORHEES rising, in what he called the most pleasant duty of his official life, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Speaker Blaine for the distinguished ability and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of Speaker of the House in the Forty-second Congress. He said that the resolution had the sanction of his head and heart.

Mr. ELDRIDGE seconded the resolution, and concurred most heartily in Mr. Voorhees' remarks.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, 171 members rising for it, and none against it.

OTHER BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The House proceeded with business on the Speaker's table.

Senate bill for the protection of owners of saw-mills on the Mississippi River. Passed.

Senate bill to purchase certain improvements within the Nesperce Indian reservation, Idaho. Passed.

Senate bill for the cession of Portion Creek, Indian Reservation, occupied by friendly Indians. Passed.

Senate bill to require National Banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency act. Passed.

Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal. Passed.

Senate bill to provide for the care and preservation of the United States cemetery near the City of Mexico. Passed.

Senate bill to confer upon the Superintendent of the Military Academy the power to convene general courts-martial was passed.

Senate bill for a monument at Salisbury, N. C., to soldiers who died in prison, and are there buried. Passed.

Senate bill to pay in gold seamen in foreign countries. Passed.

Senate bill to appoint Capt. George Preble, of the navy, to be Commodore. Passed with amendment naming other officers.

Senate bill to allow Lieut. B. M. Mason, of the navy, to accept a decoration from the Emperor of Brazil. Passed.

Senate bill to establish the custom-house value of the English pound sterling at $4.86 7-10, and to fix the par of exchange. Passed.

Senate bill for negotiations with the Crow Indians for the surrender of the reservation in Montana. Passed.

The Senate bill to authorize pre-emptors or homestead settlers to alienate portions of their pre-emptions or homesteads for certain public purposes, passed.

Senate bill to continue the appointment of the agent and Consul of the United States, W. Whiting, notwithstanding his election to Congress. Passed.

Senate bill fixing the time of holding the fall term of the United States District Court in Nebraska. Passed.

Senate bill extending for nine months the time for the completion of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Passed.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASES.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) reported that the Committee appointed by the House to impeach Judge Delahay, of Kansas, had performed that duty. He also, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in the matter of the proposed impeachment of Judge Sherman, of Ohio, that the Committee had no time to give the accused a hearing, and reported back the testimony to be presented to the next House, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. POTTER presented a minority report, in the shape of a resolution, reciting the charges against Judge Sherman, and ordering a committee of three to present articles of impeachment.

NEW YORK.

Wall Street Gossip—Spiritual Humbugs—Church Panic—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Wall street was mystified by another tumble in Pacific Mail to-day of 4 per cent. There is a very shaky feeling in regard to the internal condition of the Company, though there are no visible facts to cause a panic. The rumors of Mr. Stockwell's hopeless embarrassment were revived this afternoon but he reports that he is able to meet all his engagements, and denies that there is anything to warrant a loss of confidence in the Pacific Mail shares. Report says, however, that Mr. Stockwell has become badly involved in carrying a heavy load of Pacific Mail, which he assumed at par. Some statements place his losses at $3,000,000, out of a fortune of $5,000,000, which he brought to Wall street eighteen months ago. One cause assigned for the extensive break this morning was a rumor that the Company have been holding meetings over alleged irregularities in the management.

The position of Jay Gould in this crisis is a subject of gossip. The assertion made last week that he helped Mr. Stockwell through with an advance of $1,500,000, taking as collateral Pacific Mail at 50 and Panama at 90, is repeated to-day, and the fact that the break in the first named stock was checked at 49 is regarded as significant.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, March 3.—While the Rev. Mr. Talmage's congregation were at worship last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a cry of fire was raised, and in the consternation which followed several persons were badly crushed.

Several organizations of German Republicans propose to hold meetings protesting against the new city charter.

During the Spiritualists' Conference, at Apollo Hall, last night, one of the mediums exhibited certain pasteboard faces and false heads, which, he said, the medium Gordon has been in the habit of presenting at his seances as genuine spirits.

A large number of clubs, associations, and companies left last evening and this morning for Washington.

A note of issue in the appeal of Stokes has been filed in General Term, but it will not be argued at present.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, this afternoon, concurred with the Aldermen in the adoption of a resolution that the different street railroad companies pay the city 5 per cent of their gross receipts.

The case of the People against Ingersoll, one of the famous $6,000,000 ring suits, came up for argument to-day in the special term of the Supreme Court.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Charles F. Durant, a well-known resident of Jersey City, died yesterday suddenly of pneumonia. Mr. Durant was a man of wealth, and had long devoted his leisure time to works of a scientific character. He made the first balloon ascension this side of the Atlantic from the Battery, New York, in 1833. He subsequently made fourteen other excursions, and on one occasion landed in the Atlantic Ocean. He was rescued by a passing brig. At the time of the second great fire in New York, he demonstrated that saltpeter would explode. He was the author of several works of a scientific nature, for one of which "on the shells and sea-weeds of New York harbor" he received a medal from the Government. He was the owner of the Kepler market, Jersey City, which as a pecuniary venture was a failure. The structure cost $250,000, and has been almost tenantless since it was built about eighteen months ago. Mr. Durant had recently written a work on astronomy. His age was 68.

BOSTON, March 3.—At Madison, Conn., the Rev. Milton Badger, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, died on Saturday.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—In consequence of a quorum not being present, House bills on the first reading were taken up, and fifty-three were read and appropriately referred.

The order of business was suspended to take up the Senate bill which provides for the suspension of the act establishing a Reformatory Institution for Women and to use the building for the care of the insane of the State under the management of the present officers of the Hospital for the Insane. The bill was passed—yeas, 86; nays, 6.

The bill to give defendants the right to testify in their own behalf in criminal cases was ordered engrossed.

A bill was introduced to authorize street railways to extend their lines outside of the corporate limits of the city, empowering them to enter upon any land not embraced within the corporate limits of the city, to locate tracks, turnouts, switches, &c.

The House bill to create the office of County School Superintendents was taken up, and, after the adoption of various amendments, was passed by yeas, 26; nays, 15.

The bill to amend the Common School law so as to make it more efficient passed—yeas, 26; nays, 16.

House bills regulating the convening and adjourning of a Grand Jury; in relation to the regulation of the order of business in the Circuit Court; concerning the employment of short-hand reporters in counties having incorporated cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants; in relation to prosecutions by affidavits, and concerning real property and the alienation thereof, were ordered engrossed.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported the Specific Appropriation bill, which was read and referred back to the Committee.

The bill to provide for the erection of new buildings for the State University, dividing the appropriation of $30,000 into two equal sums for the years 1873 and 1874, was ordered engrossed.

The bill to allow the endowment of orphan asylums, allowing such institutions to hold $25,000 worth of property, and acquire an endowment of $100,000, was engrossed.

The bills authorizing aid voted to railroads by counties and townships, and to authorize the construction of private narrow-gauge railroads, were ordered engrossed.

A large number of bills were indefinitely postponed.

A heated debate ensued upon the introduction of a resolution reciting that the Government is divided into three independent co-ordinate branches; that a petition signed by a number of members has been presented to the Governor, urging him to veto the Senate bill dividing the State into judicial districts and abolishing the Courts of Common Pleas, and declaring that it is to be regarded as an insult to the House and a breach of privilege for the minority to petition the Governor to refuse his signature to a bill which has received the sanction of the majority of both Houses.

The resolution was smothered by adjournment.

HOUSE.

The bills allowing the University of Notre Dame Du Lac and Seminary to hold the property of their possession were passed.

The Senate bill authorizing cities incorporated under any general law of the State, and owning real estate, to sell, convey, and alienate the same, passed.

The Senate bill to authorize and encourage the construction of levees, dikes, and drains, passed.

Adjourned to 8:30 to-morrow morning.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Railroads reported against relieving five townships of Berrien County from the payment of $95,000 railroad bonds, in accordance with the memorial of A. H. Morrison, General Manager of the Chicago & Lake Michigan Shore Railroad received last Saturday; also, reported favorably the bill permitting the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad to transfer part of its land grant to the L'Anse & Ontonagon Railroad. This afternoon, a long and warm discussion took place in the Committee of the Whole, relative to appropriating $100,000 for alterations and repairs in the Michigan State Prison. The bill finally passed the Committee of the Whole.

A memorial of John M. Davis was introduced in the House for a law requiring the affidavits of two reputable persons to prove the quality and value of school and college lands before the said lands can be sold, except where the full and highest price is immediately paid down. The memorialist claims that many such lands are now entered, as if of little value, while really extremely valuable.

Numerous petitions was presented for the submission of a constitutional amendment, authorizing a license law. The Committee of Ways and Means reported favorably the bill protecting tax collectors against suits for recovery of illegal taxes; also, favoring the bill giving members from the Upper Peninsula $2 a day additional pay. Bills passed making no distinction of sex in voting at meetings of the Protestant Episcopal churches; also, in corporating the village of Buchanan.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3.—In the Senate, to-day, Dawson, colored, gave notice of a Constitutional amendment regulating minority representation.

Wile, colored, introduced a bill, in the same body, to exempt from taxation $500 worth of property.

A resolution to adjourn on the 31st of March was introduced and referred.

The Senate passed the bill of the House, exempting ministers from road duty.

The House rejected the bill to provide for public schools of the State being represented at the Vienna Exposition.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—The Senate to-day passed the LaCrescent Bridge bill for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. The LaCrosse bill returned to the Committee of the Whole, was loaded with amendments, and then recommended for indefinite postponement.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 3.—The majority of the Committee of the Legislature on the subject, will report to-morrow in favor of Woman's Suffrage.

UTAH.

A Case of Fiendish Outrage—The Great South American Gold Story Again—Snow Blockade on the Utah Central.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 3.—Advices from Ogden Junction report a horrible outrage, at that place, upon an Italian lady, who, with her infant, had just arrived from Piedmont, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. A ruffian, Robert A. Lee, under a pretense of assisting the victim in removing her baggage, got her into his office, where, with fiendish brutality, he accomplished his object. Lee escaped, but great excitement exists, and if he is caught, the chances are that he will die under lynch law.

The agent of the Salt Lake parties sent to the East coast of South America some months ago, to investigate the wonderful discoveries of a placer of gold, returned lately, and reports an extravagant confirmation of the story. The particulars, as yet, are kept secret, but it is known that some of our leading mine operators and capitalists left suddenly for New York a few days ago on this business.

The Utah Central Road is again blocked today.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John Barker, aged 45, was killed on Saturday night near Worthington, Hamilton Co., O., by driving over an embankment. Liquor did it.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says a band of men, on Saturday night, seized and whipped a white man named Hayden, four miles from that place, so severely that it is thought he will die from his injuries. They alleged to him that he had been stealing.

The Rev. Frederic W. Beecher, of the Congregational Church of Kankakee, and who is a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, will immediately resign his pastorate in that city in order to accept a similar position at Jackson, Mich. Mr. Beecher has had repeated invitations from the Jackson church to accept that charge.

Iowa Suffragans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 3.—The annual meeting of the State Woman Suffrage Society takes place in this city to-morrow. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Amelia Bloomer, the Rev. Augusta Chapin, and a number of other female celebrities, have arrived, and will address the Convention.

FOREIGN.

Gigantic Forgeries of American Bonds in England.

Probable Declaration of Emancipation in Cuba.

Disgraceful Election Riots in Quebec, Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—The discovery of immense frauds on the Bank of England causes the greatest excitement in financial circles. It is impossible to state the amount or extent of the forgeries, as everything is involved in mystery. The Bank of England cautions the public against the negotiation or certain 5-20 and 10-40 United States bonds, aggregating $220,000. It is thought that the forgeries were perpetrated by a ring of American swindlers. The forgeries were discovered by the Rothschilds noticing in the same bills a difference in the color of the ink used. The reward offered for the arrest of the forgers has been increased to £2,500.

LATER.—It is now believed that the frauds on the Bank of England will reach $1,000,000.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Julian Goldsmidt put the question of which he gave notice last week, in regard to the excess of the Geneva award over the actual losses sustained by the United States, and what steps had been taken to procure a remission of such excess.

Mr. Gladstone replied he was glad to have an opportunity of correcting a prevalent mistake. The American Government, he said, had claimed £5,000,000 damages, but the Geneva Tribunal had awarded a little more than half that amount. The Tribunal had, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, choice of two methods of payment: one, the reimbursement of individual losses, and the other, the award of a gross sum. It decided to adopt the latter method. Following precedents, Her Majesty's Government could not go behind that decision. The explanation was received with cheers.

Viscount Enfield, answering an inquiry from Whitwell, stated that it was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that no Government admitting of recognition had been established in Spain.

The debate on the Dublin University bill was postponed until Thursday next.

In the House of Peers, to-night, Lord Campbell moved an address to the Crown, asking that all treaties with foreign powers be presented to Parliament six weeks before ratification.

Earl Granville opposed the motion. He declared, on the authority of the greatest lawyers in the land, that the constitutional change thus proposed was an interference with the prerogative of the Crown, and he proceeded to demonstrate the inconvenience it would cause and its utter impracticability.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported, and Lord Selborne and Reil, of Lauderdale, opposed the motion, which, after further debate, was negatived without a division.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, March 3.—The election in Quebec East commenced to-day. Early in the morning the Eighth Battalion Volunteer Rifles, 300 strong, B Battery, Canadian Artillery, 150 mounted Royal Canadian Hussars, 100 special constables, and seventy armed Provincial police were marshaled in the drill shed and marched to St. Rochs. The Eighth Battalion made the tour of the streets with fixed bayonets, and were then quartered in Jacques Cartier Hall. The streets were crammed and, election roughs were plenty, but cowed by the presence of the force. The voting was brisk till the afternoon, when orders were given by Huot, the Government candidate, to his roughs, to take the polls in St. Xavier. They made charges on numbers one, two, and three, and demolished them, tearing up the books of the returning officer. The cavalry were notified, and, with artillery, charged on the raging mob, some 1,500 strong, at once. The mob made a slight resistance and scattered, the cavalry striking all in the way with the flat of their sabres, laying a few cheeks open. The Eighth Battalion was then served with sixty rounds ball-cartridge per man, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a move on the disorderly crowd, but, after an hour of small skirmishing, the row was over.

The city was under martial law all day. Hussars, horse artillery, and riflemen holding the streets. Pelletier, the National candidate, is 516 ahead. Caron and Garneau, the Government candidates for the County of Quebec, are sure of election. This election pretty much decides the fate of the Dominion Ministry, as the county is that left vacant by the resignation of Chauveau, now President of the Senate.

A frightful murder is reported from St. Jephrin, back of Sorel. A man named Benoit, aged 38, married a girl of 18. On coming from early mass yesterday she saw an old beau and bowed to him. Benoit said nothing, and went home. He went to church again at 10, and when asked why he did not bring his wife, said she was dead. "Dead," cried his friend, "I saw her this morning!" "Yes, dead," cried Benoit, "I have strangled her." He was seized, and the crowd went to the house. When found, the woman was dead on the floor, black in the face, and bleeding from the nose and mouth. The monster gloried in his crime, saying he wrs proud of killing the woman. The mob, with difficulty, was prevented from lynching him.

SPAIN.

PARIS, March 3.—*Le Figaro* reports that two bands of Carlist insurgents entered the province of Madrid.

BAYONNE, March 3.—News received here from the northern and northeastern provinces of Spain, mostly from Carlist sources, shows that the insurrection is growing stronger every day. The situation at Pampeluna is critical. A rising of Federalists is apprehended within the city. The national troops withdraw on Saturday into Cardel (?), and the commandant threatened to bombard the town if the Federalists revolted. The Carlist Chiefs, Ollo and Dorregarry, with 4,000 men, were within three miles of the walls. The garrison numbers 3,500 men. Reinforcements sent by Gen. Pavia, deserted on the march. The Carlists, under Seballo, recently defeated a government force commanded by Celrinelty, near Tornera. The latter lost several officers and twenty privates killed. Celrinelty went to Barcelona. The insurgents are rapidly organizing their increasing forces in the Basque Provinces, Navarre, Alava, Catalonia, Valencia, and Arragon. The army at Vittoria, formerly under command of Gen. Moriones, has been reduced by desertions from 12,000 to 7,000 men. It is reported that a Carlist band has penetrated to the vicinity of Aranjuez, twenty-eight miles southeast of Madrid.

MADRID, March 3.—In the Assembly to-day, a bill was presented by Senor Castilar re-establishing the Spanish legation at Berne.

The *Imparcial* says a column of troops, while pursuing the Carlists in the Province of Serida, suddenly mutinied, and refused to continue the pursuit.

LONDON, March 3.—A special correspondent of the London *Echo* writes from Madrid that the decree abolishing slavery in Porto Rico is impending, and that one of the first acts of the Constituent Cortes will probably be to proclaim emancipation in Cuba.

LONDON, March 4—6 a. m.—All accounts show that Pampeluna is likely to fall into the hands of the Carlists.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 3.—The ex-King and Queen of Spain embarked to-day on the frigate Roma. They were accompanied to the pier by the King and Queen of Portugal, the Princes and Princess of the Roal family, dignitaries of the Court, and members of the Portuguese Ministry. As the ex-King stepped on the deck of the Roma, salutes were fired from the shipping and shore. The Italian frigate proceeded down the Tagus amid the acclamations of multitudes of spectators who crowded the quays, and piers, and buildings near the shore. The Roma sailed for Genoa, but will call at Gibraltar and the French ports on the way.

LISBON, March 3.—A boat belonging to one of the Italian men-of-war capsized in the Tagus, this afternoon, shortly after the embarkation of Amadeus, and eleven persons drowned.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, March 3.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the report of the Committee of Thirty was continued. The Left attacked M. Dufaure and the Monarchists generally, and insisted on further explanations from the Government.

President Thiers, unable longer to remain silent, asked for an adjournment, giving notice that he would address the Assembly to-morrow.

PARIS, March 3.—It is announced that the French arsenals are now replenished, and all the material of war lost during the late conflict has been replaced.

PARIS, March 3.—Thiers has issued rigorous orders to prevent the introduction of arms into Spain across the French frontier.

The Spanish mails are several days behind.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20.—Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico, made an official visit to Lerdo on the 10th of February, conveying to him the congratulations of President Grant on his (Lerdo's) election to the Presidency. Lerdo said he hoped the friendly relations existing between the countries would remain forever.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Strong indications of a panic reappeared in the stock market to-day. Pacific Mail, at the start, was heavily pressed for sale, and the bears vigorously assaulted it, in expectation that the whole market would yield more readily. The opening price was 57, but it soon began to fall, and was quickly rattled down to 49, dropping one or two points at each sale, but as rapidly rising to 52¼, after which the fluctuations ranged between 49⅛ and 52⅜, closing at a decline of 1 per cent from the latter figure.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, to-day, it was voted to purchase the four steamers Dakota, Nevada, Nebraska, and Moses Taylor, belonging to the Australian Line, which are offered for sale because of the failure of the latter Company to secure a subsidy from the Government.

Western Union was equally active, but its decline from 89, the opening price, to 85⅝, was more gradual, and free from the rapid and spasmodic changes which characterized Pacific Mail. These shares, with Lake Shore, constituted the principal features of the day, and the dealings were noted throughout as attended with much excitement and feverish anxiety. Lake Shore opened at 92⅝, closing at 91¾. Erie, under the influence of lower London quotations, dropped from 64⅛ to 62¼, closing at 62⅝. There was also a good trade in New York Central, with periods of considerable activity, and Ohios were also pressed for sale, in the final dealings both stocks dropping off about 1 per cent, and closing at the lowest prices of the day. C., C. & I. C. was also raided vigorously at the close, with a decline to 38⅛, as against 40½ in the early transactions. Union Pacific was very steady, with a range of fluctuations of only ⅛ per cent. Rock Island dropped to 112 on a light business, though active at the close. The remainder of the list presented no special features, except Panama, which ran up from 106¾ to 113 in the late transactions. The total number of shares dealt in were 336,067, of which Western Union represented 84,100; Pacific Mail, 70,920; Lake Shore, 60,500; Erie, 39,700; Ohios, 19,900; New York Central, 14,700; Union Pacific, 13,000; C., C. & I. C., 10,875; Rock Island, 4,725; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 4,000; St. Paul, common, 2,000; do preferred, 400; Wabash, 2,100; Panama, 700; Atlantic & Pacific, preferred, 400; Northwestern, common, 200; do preferred, 300, and Hannibal & St. Jo, 100.

GOLD

was strong and active, the pool working hard to advance the premium while vigorously assaulting the stock-market.

MONEY

was active and stringent at 1-32 to ⅛, closing at 7. The stringency is still due to artificial causes. Discounts are very dull.

BONDS.

Governments firm, with a good demand for 1867s.

PRODUCE.

Flour was in better demand at steady prices. Good shipping brands are scarce. Wheat was steady with a fair export demand for spring. Winter steady and quiet. Liverpool advices are more hopeful. Pork was higher on the spot, with sales of 500 brls new mess at $15.37½@15.50 cash. Cut meats are quiet. The offerings of pickled hams were liberal, and the market flat. Dry salted shoulders are held at 6c; pickled hams are quoted nominally 10@12c. Bacon quiet. Long clear is held at 7⅝c, and short clear at 8c, with 100 boxes reported at 8c f. o. b. Lard was in active demand and higher. For Western 8 7-16c is bid for March. For future delivery 500 tierces for April sold at 8 9-16c.

THE MODOC WAR.

Conference Between the Government Commissioners and the Modoc Warriors—Peaceable Prospect.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Judge Rosborough, E. Steel, J. A. Fairchild, Frank Riddle, and several other gentlemen went to the camp of Capt. Jack on Saturday, and were met by about thirty Indians. The party took to the Modocs the terms of peace as follows: They must surrender to the military authorities, and be removed to a reservation in Arizona, Indian Territory, or Southern California. The council was very peaceable. The party remained in Capt. Jack's camp all night. The Chief is quite ill, and is anxious for peace. Steel stated the propositions of the Commission. All the Indians expressed their assent, but declared they would have nothing to do with Meacham or Jesse Applegate. They did not wish to return to Lost River, for they would then be amongst enemies. Eight or ten of the warriors went out to Canby's headquarters to meet the rest of the Peace Commissioners. Jack, Scar-faced Charley, and Schonchise said they wanted to go to Washington to see the Big Chief. Yesterday Steel and eight of the Modoc warriors went out to Canby's camp. It is generally thought that the war is ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3.—The following dispatch has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior:

To C. Delano, Washington:

Have sent a messenger with these terms: The Modocs to surrender as prisoners of war; to be removed to a Southern and warmer climate, and provided for. They accept the terms, and have sent a delegation of eight to talk over the details but not to conclude them. Capt. Jack is sick. Everything looks favorable for peace. They ask for small homes, and to be located collectively. We think well of their request for amnesty to all. Capt. Jack desires to visit Washington, with one or two of his young men.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—A courier arrived at Yreka to-night from the front. He says, on the arrival of Judge Roseborough and E. Steele at headquarters, the propositions for the settlement of the Modoc troubles were submitted, and on Friday Steele, with the interpreter and others, went to Capt. Jack's camp, where they remained all night. The proposition was that the Modocs should surrender as prisoners of war, be removed to some reservation outside of Oregon, probably in Arizona, and be provided for by the Government. To this the Indians all agreed, and eight of Jack's braves accompanied Mr. Steele to Fairchild's ranch to confer with Gen. Canby and the Commissioners, where they were last evening when the carrier left. Capt. Jack being sick, it will require several days to complete the treaty, when it will have to be approved by the authorities at Washington. Capt. Jack claims that his people were not to blame for killing settlers, as the citizens commenced by killing one of his squaws and children.

The feeling here is that the murderers of settlers should be punished, instead of given complete amnesty, as proposed by the Commissioners.

The weather at the front is very cold and stormy.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

NEW YORK, March 3.—This evening a fire broke out on the fifth floor of the building Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey street. Owing to the high wind the fire spread rapidly, and in a short time the entire building was a mass of flames. Pelletrain & Raynor, lithographic printers, occupy the four upper floors. Their loss is estimated at $75,000. The United States Tea Company, who occupy the lower floors and basement, lose about $50,000. The *Christian Ledder* office was damaged $10,000. The building, which was entirely destroyed, was valued at $50,000. The American Tea Company occupy the adjoining building, and lose $15,000. About half an hour after the fire broke out, and while about fifty firemen were on an upper floor of the burning buildings, the floor gave way, but, fortunately, all the men escaped unharmed except two members of the fire patrol, who were badly bruised.

TOLEDO, O., March 3.—The woodenware manufactory belonging to the Union Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire this morning, together with its contents. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $16,000, as follows: Home, Columbus, $4,000; Farmers', Merchants', and Manufacturers', Hamilton, $2,000; Home, Dayton, O., $2,500; Dayton, of Dayton, $2,500; Fire and Marine, St. Paul, Minn., $1,500; Star, of New York, $1,500; North Missouri, $1,000; German, of Erie, Pa., $1,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in a dry-kiln.

BOSTON, March 3.—The wool-pulling establishment of Hollis, at Watertown, was burned Sunday. Loss, $75,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 3.—A fire five miles west of Wapello, Iowa, last night, destroyed the house of a farmer named Frank Chapman. Loss about $1,500; fully insured.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—A negro cabin near Pellfield, Henderson Co., took fire the other night and burned down, burning up three negro children. Their mother locked them in and went on a visit in the neighborhood. The bones of the children were found the next morning near the door-sill, showing that they had endeavored to escape from their horrid death.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Cochise Indians Find a Defender—A Murderer Lynched.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—A dispatch from San Diego says Capt. F. J. Jefferds, agent of the Cochise Indians, is in that city. He says the people of Sonora charge too much rascality in that country on the Cochise Indians under his charge, but that they are guilty only of a small portion; that some Indians are absent from the reserve, about 300 from Camp Apache alone. The San Carlos Apaches are all reported on their way to their new home on the reservation, where they will engage in farming and stock-raising.

A dispatch from San Buenaventura to-night says, that Geo. Martin, a native of Huron County, Ohio, engaged in a dispute about a land boundary with Geo. Hargrand, when the latter shot him dead. The neighbors seized the murderer and held him till he had an examination before the Coroner. They then took him to the nearest tree and hanged him. He confessed the murder and said he intended to have killed two other persons in the place. His son said his father had killed two men before he murdered Martin.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—A dispatch to-night from Portland, Oregon, gives the following names of the officers and crew of the steamer Geo. S. Wright, wrecked near Cape Caution, between Sitka and Victoria: Capt. Thomas J. Ainsley; B. F. Weidler, Purser; John Sutton, Chief Engineer; James Minor, Second Engineer; Daniel Noonan, First Mate; William Price, Second Mate; P. Clawson and Owen McGough, firemen; Edward Johnson, Arch. Dunn, James Irwin, Gus. Proffe, J. Jensen, seamen; Chris. Adammi, steward; Pedro Selvo, cook; C. Hevendehl, waiter; Moses Baptiste, pantryman; an Indian mess-boy and two Indians, coal passers.

The United States steamer Lincoln left Port Townsend on Saturday for the scene of the wreck to ascertain if any of the passengers or crew can be found. The steamer Telfair is expected back from Sitka the latter part of this week. It is known that Maj. Walker and wife were on the steamer.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Weather Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The "polar wave" came freezing out of the far Northwest again yesterday morning, marking 21 degrees below at Pembina, and 6 below at Breckinridge, with a northwesterly wind. This morning the wind in that region continues to be from the northwest, and the thermometer marked 36 degrees below at Pembina, 31 below at Breckinridge, 10 below at Duluth, 7 below at Escanaba, 5 below at Alpena, 1 below at Davenport, 1 below at Milwaukee, 2 above at Chicago and Detroit, 3 above at Grand Haven, 1 above at Keokuk, 9 above at Indianapolis, 19 above at Cincinnati, 1 above at St. Louis, 28 above at Memphis, 43 above at New Orleans, 39 above at Mobile, 21 above at Nashville, 26 above at Louisville. At San Francisco, this morning, the thermometer marked 47 above; at Corinne, Utah, 10 below; at Cheyenne, 24 above; at Omaha, zero. Throughout Upper Canada the thermometer ranges from 8 to 15 above, and in Lower Canada from 5 to 20 above; throughout New York and New England from 20 to 28 above; at Toledo, 5 above; at Cleveland, 8 above, and at Pittsburgh, 15 above; New York City, 28 above; Philadelphia, 28 above; Washington, 28 above; Charleston, S. C., 33 above; Jacksonville, Fla., 39 above. Snowing at Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Albany, New York, throughout New England, and along the Atlantic coast as far south as Cape May.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Probabilities—For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, rising barometer, northwest winds, and clear weather. For the Middle Atlantic coast and westward to the Alleghanies, fresh northwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with lower temperature. For New England and New York, fresh and brisk north and west winds, cloudy and cold weather. For the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, rising barometer, northwest winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy and clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

MADISON, March 3.—The mercury stood 6 degrees below here, this morning, 5 above at noon, and zero at dark.

CLEVELAND.

Excitement Caused by Bishop Gilmour's Lenten Pastoral—The School Question Again.

CLEVELAND, O., March 3.—Much excitement has been created here concerning the recent lenten pastoral of the Right Rev. Dr. Gilmour, the Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese. The document is very bold and determined in its tone and character, asserting the supremacy of the Church over the State, censuring the present system of public school education, which he claims is imperfect; insisting that Catholic families shall send their children to Catholic schools, unless absolutely impracticable; directing that marriages shall not be contracted with persons outside of the Church, and says, if necessary, Catholics must insist upon and demand their rights as citizens at the polls. Societies not to be permitted to enter the church wearing their regalia, unless the Church is formally recognized by such society having a priest at its head; church property will not hereafter be controlled by Trustees, but be transferred to the Bishop. The pastoral has elicted much comment from the press of this city, both editorially and through communications.

Last evening the Rev. Mr. Forbush, Unitarian minister, before a large audience, made the pastoral the subject of his discourse, and took strong grounds against it. This morning Bishop Gilmour publishes a letter defending and explaining the pastoral at length, and concludes with this proposition to the School Board: Catholics shall build their own school-houses and place them during school hours under the entire control of the Public School Board, during which time no religious instructions shall be given; but before or after school hours religious instruction shall be permitted; teachers of said schools shall be Catholics, and be paid by the School Board.

The Hatfield Murder, Near Rushville, Ind.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Advices from Rushville, Ind., regarding the murder of John Hatfield, on the Milroy Road, four miles south of that place, say deceased was 30 years old, a farm laborer, and had the habit of carrying all his money in his pocket. He was at spelling-school on Friday night; left there, went to widow Anderson's, traded coats with her son, when both set out on the road together. Three bullets were found in the head of deceased, and the coat which he had got from Anderson was found by the roadside half a mile from the place of the murder, covered with blood. Anderson has been arrested. Blood was found on his clothing. He had bought a revolver of deceased only a day or two before the murder. This revolver and money, about $200, which deceased had at the time of the murder has not yet been found.

Railroad Conductors on Trial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 3.—The preliminary examination of Wm. Russell, conductor on the Little Miami Division of the Pan Handle Railroad, from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, was commenced to-day in the Police Court. The charge was embezzlement. The specification was that on Dec. 20, 1872, between Cincinnati and Columbus, he took up two coupon tickets from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, neglected to punch them, and gave a hat-check to the passengers for the remainder of the trip.

Detective Akers testified that on Oct. 20, he saw Conductor Russell, between here and Columbus, take up two coupon tickets, numbered 310 and 320, from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, without punching, and give a hat-check for the remainder of the trip; also that, returning at once to Cincinnati, he bought the next day identically the same two tickets of Stephen Gars, the Burnet House ticket agent of the Pan Handle Road, paying $22 for them. These tickets were produced and identified in court by witnesses, all of whom testified substantially the same as Detective Akers. No evidence has yet been produced to show how these tickets found their way into the agent's hands. The examination continues to-morrow. The testimony so far does not implicate Stephen Gars. Russell has able counsel.

LA SALLE.

The Case of Wedgwood—The Ice Crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., March 3.—A number of the bondsmen of George S. Wedgwood, the County School Superintendent, who absconded last fall, leaving behind him evidences of defalcation and forgery, and is now in jail at Ottawa, reside here, and have been solicited to enter into bonds for his appearance at court, but have declined. His friends having taken up the notes said to have borne forged signatures, it is supposed he is now held for defalcation only.

The quantity of ice harvested here and in Peru during the past winter is about 120,000 tons.

THE TRUANTS RETURNED.

The two little girls, Minnie Cook and May Plumstead, who ran away from the Skinner School last Friday, were returned to their parents last evening. The story they relate, of what prompted them to go away, and their experience during their wanderings, is, happily, nothing but amusing. It seems that May Plumstead has had for some time a great desire to go Stoughton, Wis., to see an old nurse who resides there. Minnie Cook and she have been great friends, and a journey to Stoughton has often been talked of between themselves. On Friday morning they had been drawing a map of Wisconsin, upon which Stoughton appeared as a little dot, not far distant from Chicago. It seemed to them that they could go there and return in a day. Acting upon this presumption, they left the school, with the object of finding out what train would take them there. As they passed along Madison street, they saw a three-ball store. They went in, and Minnie Cook disposed of about $10 worth of gold coin which hung from her watch-chain for $6. With this they bought tickets at the Milwaukee depot for Stoughton. When they got on the train they began to feel alarmed, and, hoping to secure protection, told the conductor, with some reservations, their story. He took charge of them, and, at Milwaukee, put them on the Stoughton train.

Arriving at Stoughton, they were unable to find their friends, and having read in their geographies the beauties of the Capitol at Madison, they concluded to go there and see it. To Madison they went. There Minnie Cook became alarmed, and wrote a letter to her father, asking him to come for them. Before it was received, however, Mr. Charles Chapin, her uncle, had arrived in Madison, and had found the truants. They were both overjoyed at seeing him, and were ready to return home at once. Mr. Chapin arrived with them on the 7:15 train from Milwaukee last evening. They state that they have been alone all the time, and went away just to "take a little ride." Of course there is much joy in the households to which they have been returned.

FIRE AT BURLINGTON HALL.

A fire broke out last evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, on the third floor of Section C, of the Burlington Hall warehouses, located at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets. The fire originated from a furnace flue, which it is supposed became choked with gas, which ignited. Two alarms were sounded from Box 46, and the whole department being brought out, the building was flooded with water, and the fire quickly subdued. The building, which was damaged to the extent of $50, is owned by Samuel Nickerson. There was about 25,000 bushels of grain stored in the building, owned by Carl C. Moeller, which was damaged to the extent of $2,500. This loss is fully covered by insurance, but in what companies could not be astertained.

The alarm of fire from Box 86, at half-past 5 o'clock last evening, was caused by fire in the frame cottage No. 501 Butterfield street, owned by H. White, and occupied by C. Gallagher. Damage to house and furniture, $1,000. Furniture fully insured in the Ætna of Hartford. The fire was caused by the falling of a stove.

Iowa Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—The city election passed of quietly. The Republicans elect the Mayor, Assessor, and five out of eight Aldermen. The "City Guards" elect the Treasurer and three Aldermen. For Mayor 1,981 votes were polled. Giles H. Turner, Republican, received 1,035; S. F. Spafford, Democrat, 263; R. L. Tidrick, "City Guards," 683; Turner's majority over Tidrick, 352; Turner's majority over both other candidates, 89.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 3.—The election which took place to-day resulted in a magnificent Liberal victory. The Liberals carry every ward in the city for Aldermen. The Council will now stand six Liberals and two Radicals. The fight was made on the distinct issues which divide the Liberals from Radicals. The city has heretofore been carried by the Radicals. This is among the first Liberal victories of 1873.

Fatal Result of an Election Fight in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—Charles Bache, driver of the reel of a steam fire engine, died this afternoon of a wound received from a pistol in the hands of William Porter, Sheriff of the Ninth Ward polls, at the election on Saturday. The altercation started in a joke on the part of Porter, whom Bache afterwards called aside and struck in the face, when Porter shot him, the ball entering the lower part of the back, and lodging under the skin in the abdomen. The physicians thought he would recover, but he commenced sinking at noon to-day, and died at 5 p. m. Porter is in jail.

Cincinnati Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The present prospect is that the Liberal Republicans and Democrats will unite next Thursday in the nomination of city officers, and delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. They hold separate conventions, but will confer, and most probably consolidate for the spring campaign.

The Prize-Ring.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 3.—A prize-fight has been arranged between Bryan Campbell, of Wilkesbarre, and Harry Hicken, for the lightweight championship of the United States and a purse of $1,000 a side, to take place to-morrow at Collier's Station, a point about 30 miles from the city.

Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, March 3.—The election on the constitutional amendment, to-day, doing away with disfranchisement, is very quiet. Less than one-fourth of the registered voters of this city voted. But few votes were given against the amendment.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 3.—At Nichols, Iowa, on Saturday night, a brakeman named J. W. Canedy was severely injured. While leaning over the platform of the car, he struck his head against a coal-house.

Suicide.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 3.—Capt. Oscar C. Pratt, recently one of the city editors of the St. Joe *Herald*, formerly connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Sioux City *Times*, and Omaha *Bee*, suicided at Omaha, on Saturday, by taking morphine.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamship Hansa has arrived from Bremen, and Republic from Liverpool.

LONDON, March 3.—The steamships Malta, Hamonia, and Nevada have arrived out.

Shipwreck.

HALIFAX, March 3.—The schooner St. Mark, of St. Pierre, was caught in its passage from St. Pierre to Sydney, N. B., and knocked about for nearly two months, and finally sunk twenty-five miles east of Cape North. Twelve men are known to have been drowned.

A Few Quotations Commonly Supposed to Be from the Bible.

There are many familiar phrases in constant use which the majority of people suppose have their origin in the Bible, and use them in that connection. The New York *Observer* corrects this error in the following manner. But, as the phrases are very fine, we still love to use them. To prevent misquotations from the Scripture, it gives them thus:

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." From Sterne's "Sentimental Journey to Italy." Compare Isaiah xxvi, 6.

"In the midst of life we are in death." From the "Burial Service;" and this orignally from a hymn of Luther.

"Bread and water ... mine which the Lord hath commanded to be received." From the English Catechism.

"Not to be wise above what is written." Not in Scripture.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast." The scriptural form is; "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."—Prov. xii: 10.

"A nation shall be born in a day." In Isaiah it reads: "Shall a nation be born at once?"

"As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth a man the countenance of his friend." "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."—Prov. xxvii: 17.

"That he who runs may read." "That he may run that readeth."—Heb. ii: 2.

"Owe no man anything, but love." "Owe no man anything, but to love one another."—Rom. xii: 8.

"Prone to sin as the sparks to fly upward." "Born to trouble as the sparks fly upward."—Rom. v: 7.

"Exalted to heaven in point or privilege." Not in the Bible.

Eve was not Adam's helpmate, but merely a help meet for him; nor was Absalom's long hair the instrument of his destruction; his head, and not hair upon it, having been caught in the boughs of the tree. (II Samuel xviii: 9.) A London wig-maker once had a sign upon which was painted Absalom suspended from the branches of the oak by his hair, and underneath the following couplet:

"If Absalom had n't worn his own hair,
He'd ne'er been found a hanging there."

—A rupture is reported in a division of the Baptist Church in Eastern Ohio, known as Mennonites. They are separated in two bands,—one called the Omish, and the other the Manese,—the point of controversy being the wearing of buttons instead of hooks and eyes, while a serious feud is threatened in another quarter upon the question of the length and shape of the coat-tails.

—Thirty years ago the Little Flat Rock congregation of Disciples in Rush County, Ind., excluded five members for covetousness in refusing to pay their share of the expenses of erecting a new meeting-house. If this example was followed as often as it should be, the membership of some churches would be considerably diminished.

MARRIAGES.

REDFIELD—ABERCROMBIE—At Christ Church, Lockport, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1873, by the Rev. ... Rector, assisted by the Rev. Dr. ... James Abercrombie ..., J. Bayard Redfield, U. S. Navy, ... Foote, of ... Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James and Martha ... Abercrombie.

MILHENING—POLLARD—At Providence, R. I., Feb. 25, by the Rev. W. F. Bainbridge, Mr. Jos. Milhening, of Chicago, and Miss Sara Louise Pollard, of Providence.

DEATHS.

PHALEN—In this city, of consumption, March 3, Maggie C., wife of M. W. Phalen, aged 30 years. Funeral Wednesday morning. Boston papers please copy.

ALBEE—At Blue Island, March 2, Fred Albee, son of the late Cyrus and Harriet Albee, aged 6 years and 4 months.

DEWOLF—In this city, at 142 Huron-st., Albert, son of Thomas and Rachael De Wolf. Born Aug. 24, 1871; died March 2, 1873, of epilepsy. Funeral by carriages to Rose Hill, from 142 Huron-st., Wednesday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

MILLER—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on the 1st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, wife of F. T. Miller, and sister of Mrs. J. W. Stanley, of this city.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Monday, March 3.

Watches, Diamonds,

Gold Jewelry, &c.,

Held as collateral by the New York Loan Office to be sold

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, March 3, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Tuesday, March 4,

At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.,

A COLLECTION OF

Fine Oil Paintings,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Sale commencing at 2½ o'clock.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5,

At 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.,

Buggies, Express Wagons & Harness,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 6,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs, &c.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer at Auction, on TUESDAY, March 4,

An Invoice of Dress Goods,

An Invoice of Hosiery,

An Invoice of Crash.

Also, Notions, Table Cutlery, &c.

SALE AT 9½ A. M.

508 WABASH-AV.

MARBLE-FRONT DWELLING.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF

Elegant Household Furniture.

Marble-top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Sideboards, Hall Trees, Marble-top Tables, Camp Chairs, Extension Tables, Ice Chest, Mirrors, Brussels and Three-Ply Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, An Elegant Piano Forte, cost $600,

On TUESDAY, March 4, at 10 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE,

On Wednesday, March 5,

At 9:30 o'clock a. m., of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Retailers who desire to know how wide the margin is between CASH and CREDIT, should not fail to attend.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.

WEDNESDAY, March 5, will be sold three ½ acre Lots in the South Shore Subdivision, in the immediate vicinity of the proposed line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, with other property. T. S. FITCH & CO.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of an attachment order of sale, I will, on Wednesday morning, March 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., sell at auction, at No. 370 South State-st., the following described property, to wit: Two Black Walnut Counters, one large Black Walnut Ice Box, Marble Top Washstand, large Cooking Range complete, large Stoves, lot Glass, Fixtures and Chandeliers, one Awning, thirty Tables, 125 cane-seated Chairs, lot of Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Castors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, and a lot of miscellaneous articles, the effects of a first-class Restaurant. Sale positive. GEORGE A. HARTMAN, Constable and Auctioneer.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, we offer to the trade a large stock of desirable goods, consisting of Alpacas, Cassimeres, Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Bows, Dress Shirts, Hats, and Caps; also, Bankrupt Stock of Perfumery, Fancy Goods, and Notions. TAYLOR & HARRISON, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By MARTIN BEST, Sheriff.

MORTGAGE SALE this day at 10 a. m. at 225 Randolph-st., one bar, counter and shelving, one 3-barrel ice box, one stove and pipe, chairs, tables, &c.

VOLUME 26 ...

PIANO ...

BARG...

IN...

Pian...

REED'S TEMPLE ...

81 Sixteen...

A. Reed & Sons ... their new building, ... and Dearborn-sts. ... April 1.

Until then they w... tire stock of Pianos ... EST PRICES EVE... IN CHICAGO.

A few new first-cla... outside cases slightl... for SPECIAL INDU...

Also, some good... Pianos.

Every Piano warr... Satisfaction given ... funded.

FINANC...

The Commercia...

SAVINGS...

No. 59 North Clark-st., ...

No. 126 Archer-av., June...

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 o'cl... p. m. daily (except Sundays and ... and Saturday evenings, from 6 to ... This Savings Bank pays its depo... est on any amount up to ten thou... full month their money remains on... Money deposited before the 10th ... draw interest from the first day of ... vided the money so deposited ... months.

Money may be drawn out any ... hours, without previous notice.

CAPITAL PAID IN, ...

Liability of Stockholders al...

Incorporated by the State of Illi...

TOLMAN WHEELER, ... MILFORD D. BUCHA... FRED. MEYER, Cash... WM. H. ROOD, Secret...

BANKING ...

OF

WRENN & BR...

96 Washing...

Deposits Received and Interest ... Gold, Government Bonds, Loca... cial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commerci... feature in our business, for the ... have unusual facilities.

DIC...

Hard times render it more neces... old books and rake together forgo... latter's collection we offer faciliti... No attorneys' fees in suits. No ch... FRASIER'S Mercantile Collecti... Madison-st.

Money to...

For short or long time, on Collater... and first-class Commercial Paper ... HAM...

WANT...

Chamber of Commerce Stock. Cook County Bonds. Chicago Gas Light & Coke Stock. HAM...

TO RENT...

STORES, STORI... ST...

A FINE LIST WELL I... Two, Much Bel... IF TAKEN IMMEDI... LOFTS, OFFIC... HO... IN ALL LOCATION... JAC...

BUSINESS CA...

RITCHIE, GREGG, GI...

70 LaSalle-st., ...

IMPORTERS ...

Scotch Pig Iron, Rails, ...

SHIPPERS O...

CANADIAN & UNITED ST...

Ritchie, Gregg, Gillespie & ... Ritchie, Rigney & Co.... Thomas Rigney & Co....

REMOVA...

REMO...

KAEMPF...

BIRD ST...

REMOVED FROM WA... 127 SOUTH C... West Side Branch, 90 South ...

REMO...

J. P. DA...

WILL REMOV...

80 AND 82 RAN...

About March 1. Stoves, Ranges, ... ters, Ice Boxes and the largest sto... Goods in the West.

GIFT ENTER...

Ten Thousand ...

Ranging from $10 to $100,00... of $500,000, all cash, wi... ticket-holders of the Third Gra... the benefit of the Public Librar... the great hall of Library Buildi... Tuesday, April 8, 1873. 100,000 ti... Two Concerts already given, with ... and every gift promptly paid. W... Halves, $5; Quarters, $2... full particulars, apply immediat... Bramlette, Agent Public Lib... brary Building, Louisville, Ky... Co. Branch Office, 154 LaSalle-st... Depot of Supply. Apply also at Bookstores of W... born-st., and 267 State-st.; HOR... Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, ... NASSE, Optician, at Sherman H... st., and at TREMONT HOUSE.

STATIONE...

J. M. W. J...

STATION...

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK ...

68 South Canal-st., and 10... Methodist Churc...